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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 Issues).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

United States 7-30 Loan.

As all this highly popular loan will *probably be sold this week*, every one having money to invest should at once purchase. For these 7-30 United States notes a 5-20 Gold Bond of United States will be given at par, on August 15th, 1867. We trust all Pittsburgh, Allegheny city and all Allegheny county, as well as our neighboring counties will *without delay come forward* and secure this highly profitable, safe and patriotic investment. For sale in sums to suit purchaser by the Fourth National Bank, United States Government Depositary, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Novel Invention.

A very legenious invention has been perfected and patented by Henry Mitchell, of Indiana, designed for the use of grocers and all others who sell liquids of any kind at retail in quantities from one pint upwards. The invention, in addition to its perfect adaptability to the object designed, when examined, seems so simple that the wonder is it has not been discovered long ere this. Who that has ever kept drug or grocery store or had any experience in dealing in them has not witnessed the inconvenience attending the measurement of fluids, such as liquors, oils, molasses, vinegar, &c., arising from the inaccuracy or imperfection of the different measures, funnels, &c. All this difficulty has been overcome by the Mitchell patent which may be designated a permanent revolving funnel and filterer attached to the cask or other vessel containing fluids by means of a tube. The funnel has upon the inside, figures accurately representing half-pints, quarts, gallons, &c. The funnel is so constructed that it revolves, a slight turn causing the fluid to pass into it, and when the required amount has passed through, another move stops it off, whilst still another, and the fluid runs into the vessel. One of the greatest conveniences and savings of the patent is that it effectually prevents all leakage. W. L. Chatfield, agent for the sale of state and county rights, may be found at the St. Clair Hotel who will give all desired information to those wishing to purchase. See advertisement.

Dry Goods.

The greatest sale of Dry Goods ever known to our city, will, we understand, com off next week beginning with Monday. This is the greatest chance for the largest stock, and at the greatest reduction in prices, is to be offered: the entire stock, amounting to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, embracing silks of every description, dress goods, housekeeping goods, goods for men and boy's wear, &c., &c., will be said without reserve. The sale is to become off at the establishment of J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. We will not particularize prices further than to say that many things will be sold at one half former prices. This may appear incredible, but we know that any exposition created by this notice will be fully realized.

Great Sale of Dry Goods.

J. M. Burchfield will commence to-day to close out his entire stock of Dry Goods, many of them at prices as low as they were sold *before the war*. All new spring goods are selling at nearly one half former prices, and the sale as positively as represented. Do not fail to call at the North-east corner of Market and Fifth streets and you will be sure to secure bargains.

Chatfield Hardaway.

Of Hardaway & Sons, manufacturers of improved patent Screw Rivet and Bolt Machines, is at the Monongahela House, and will receive orders until the 23d instant.

Spring Dry Goods

On Monday, the 20th inst., the grand sale of Spring Dry Goods will begin, and some great bargains may be expected at Gardner & Schleifer's, 92 Market st.

D. Cowley, M. D.,
Homeopathist, No. 298 Penn street.

An Address by President Lincoln

His Views of Slavery and Negro Soldiers in the Rebel Army.

The Enemy at the End of His Resources.

A rebel flag, captured at Fort Anderson by the 140th Indiana Volunteers, was, on Friday, presented to Governor Morton, of that State, in front of the National Hotel. A large crowd of people was in attendance.

Governor Morton made a brief speech, in the course of which he congratulated his auditors on the speedy end of the rebellion, and concluded by introducing President Lincoln, whose purity and patriotism, he said, were confessed by all, even among the most violent agitators. His administration will be recognized as the most important epoch of history. It struck the death blow to slavery, and built up the republic with a power it had never before possessed. If he had done nothing more than put his name to the emancipation proclamation, that act alone would have made his name immortal. [Applause.]

The President addressed the assemblage substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It will be but a few words that I shall undertake to say. I was born in Kentucky, raised in Indiana, and lived in Illinois (laughter), and I am now here, where it is my duty to be, to care equally for the good people of all the States. I am glad to see an Indiana regiment, on this day, able to present this captured flag to the Governor of the State of Indiana. I am not disposed, in saying this, to make a distinction between States, for all have done equally well. (Applause.)

There are but few views or aspects of this great war upon which I have not said or written something whereby my own views might be made known. There is one—the recent attempt of our "erring brethren," as they are sometimes called, to employ the negro to fight for them. I have on that subject, because that was their business and not mine; and if they had a wish upon the subject, I had not the power to introduce it or to make it effective. The great question with them was, whether the negro, being put into the army, will fight for them? I don't know. I therefore cannot decide. I have in my lifetime heard many arguments why the negro ought to be a slave, but if they fight as well as those who would keep them in slavery, it will be a better argument than any I have yet heard. He who will fight for that ought to be a slave.

They have concluded at last to take one out of four of the slaves and put him in the army, and that one out of four will fight as well to keep the others in slavery ought to be a slave himself, unless he is killed in a fight. [Applause.]

While I have often said that all men ought to be free, yet I would allow those colored persons to be slaves who want to be, and next to them, those white men who are in favor of making other people slaves. [Applause.]

I am in favor of giving an opportunity to such white men to try it on for themselves. I will say one thing with regard to the negro being employed to fight for them that I do know. I know that he cannot fight and stay at home and make bread too, and as one is about as important as the other to them. I don t care which they do. I am rather in favor of having them try them as soldiers. They lack one vote of doing that, and I wish I could send my vote over the wires, so that I might cast it in favor of allowing the negro to fight. But they cannot fight and work both. We must now see the bottom of the enemy's resources.

They will stand out as long as they can, and, if the negro will fight for them, they must allow him to fight. They have drawn upon their last branch of resources—and we can now see the bottom. I am glad to see the end so near at hand. [Applause.]

I have said now more than I intended to, and will, therefore, bid you good-bye.

The President then retired, while the crowd below saluted him with loud and hearty cheers, the band, at the same time, playing a lively tune.

Whereabouts of Sheridan.

Maj. Gen. Sheridan reports on the 15th inst., from the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad across the South Anna river, that, having destroyed the James River Canal as far to the East as Goochland, he marched up to the Virginia Central railroad at Tollaville and destroyed it down to Beaver Dam Station, totally destroying 15 miles of the road. General Custer was then sent to Ashland, and General Davin to the South Anna bridges, all of which have been destroyed. Gen. Sheridan says the amount of property destroyed in his march is enormous. The enemy attempted to prevent the burning of the Central railroad bridge over the South Anna, but the 5th United States cavalry charged up to the bridge, and about thirty men dashed across on foot, driving off the enemy and capturing three pieces of artillery—twenty-pounder Parrotts.

The steady stream of reinforcements is beginning to tell masterially upon the army in front of Richmond. Recruits have been leaving the general rendezvous at New York at the rate of about fifteen hundred per day for the last ten days, and gentlemen who have just returned from an unofficial tour of inspection through the greater part of General Meade's army say that it was never in better condition.

The army and the navy are opening subscriptions in Charleston for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire in Columbia. Among the contributions acknowledged is one of one hundred and forty-three dollars from the officers and crew of the monitor Catskill.

Professor Agassiz is going to Brazil to test his theories relative to glaciers. He goes by the liberality of some of the leading men of Boston, and takes with him a corps of assistants selected from the scientific institutions of the country.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

A New Bridge over the Allegheny.

Ferries on the Monongahela and Ohio.

River Bed Bill Killed in the Senate.

Important Local Acts Passed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 19.

The following passed on Friday and Saturday in the Senate:—Relative to collections in Johnstown; Permitting County Treasurer of Allegheny to be re-elected; Enabling the Commissioners and Controller of Allegheny county to pay certain local bounties; Increasing the Eagle Cotton Factory's capital; Annexing the real estate of Benjamin Herr, of Hampton, to McCandless township for school purposes; Reinstating the charter of a manufacturing company; Supplement to acts incorporating the Monongahela Water Works and Union Mutual Insurance Company of Westmorland; Allowing the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Pittsburgh to remove their dead; Authorizing the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh to levy a tax; Increasing compensation of County Commissioners of Greene; Preventing the killing of quails and partridge in Mercer and Lawrence; Authorizing Manchester to borrow money; Changing mode of procedure in actions of affray in Mercer; Establishing ferries at Horse Creek; Locust street, Manchester to Cork's Run, and West Pittsburgh to Pittsburgh; Extending the act increasing the fees of Aldermen of Philadelphia to Allegheny county; Authorizing the Councils of Allegheny City to order when the water works shall be enlarged, and to fill vacancies in the original Board of Commissioners; Relieving the Pittsburgh Home of the Friendless from taxation; Authorizing a bridge at Duquesne over an arm of the Allegheny; Relative to the levy of an additional tax in Lawrenceville; Repealing the act requiring indictments and civil actions in Allegheny, where Pittsburgh is interested, to be tried in the District Court; Relative to the will of James Crawford; Allowing Allegheny county Street Railways to use dummy engines outside of city and borough limits, to change the time of declaring dividends and allowing the Manchester Company to charge seven cents, for two years, and sell sixteen tickets for one dollar; Relative to better management of Allegheny county prison.

Bills incorporating the following companies were passed:—Pennsylvania Car and Transportation; Titusville Water Company; Connoquessing Railroad; Lucesco Gas, Franklin; Franklin and Wallaceville Railroad; Turtle Creek Railroad; Oil City Park; Allegheny Horse Railroad and Mining Company to build a wall from the mouth of Pit Hole to Pleasantville; Dollar Saving Bank, Uniontown.

The River Oil Bill was considered and killed by a vote of 21 to 7.

House—The following were passed:—Authorizing Sarah McCune to sell certain real estate; relative to County Taxes in Jefferson township, Mercer; making valid conveyances of miners and a minority; fixing the license fees of brokers; to punish railroad employees for carelessness; incorporating the Oil Creek Boom and Oil Company and National Transportation Company; placing Turnpike and Plank-road Companies under the jurisdiction of Court.

Mr. Herron read a bill relative to the storage of petroleum in Pittsburgh.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

TIME FOR RECRUITING EXTENDED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 18.

The following dispatch has been received:

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Adjutant General Russell:

The time for raising new organizations is hereby extended to March 31st, but this authority does not postpone or interfere with the draft. Mustering officers will continue to muster.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Solicitor Bell of the Manchester Passenger Railway Company is here urging upon the Allegheny delegation an increase of fare upon that road.

From Army of the Potomac.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL DESERTERS

What they Say of Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 19.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says: Each day continues still to bring in its quota of deserters. Those coming in last state that Gordon's corps has moved to the front of Petersburg and its place in our immediate front been supplied by Rusinel Johnson's Division. Three brigades of cavalry and a battery are reported as having just moved from Stony Creek to Reedy's Mills. These deserters tell the usual stories of discontent and demoralization in the rebel army.

The Flood at Rochester, New York.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

ROCHESTER, March 19.

On Friday night at eight o'clock the water in the river, which had been rising very rapidly for the past two days, commenced pouring over the two bridges of the main bridge and rushing down Front and Buffalo streets, filling all the cellars and stopping all passage from State street across to Main street bridge. The water continued rising rapidly all night, and at day break on Saturday morning had risen to such a height as to pour over the lower half of Main street bridge. It rushed around Front street a perfect torrent, tearing up everything in its course. The water in front of Reynolds Arcade and on Buffalo street was from five to seven feet deep.

The whole length of State street and Western Avenue was covered to the depth of from four to five feet. Front street was a perfect river as that was the main channel of the water that came over the bridge. Business in the whole city was entirely suspended. At about 12:30 o'clock the eastern corner of Dr. Ballon's brick building gave way, and fell into the river. At 1:30 p. m. the store of C. M. Hartwell on Main street bridge went down, and was soon followed by others, leaving nothing but the front walls standing. The New Castle Railroad bridge was carried off about 1 o'clock. The report that three men were taken over with it has been contradicted. At three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the long bridge on the Genesee Valley road was swept off, and part of it lodged against the aqueduct.

The water this morning has fallen six or seven feet. The destruction on Front street is very great. The water gutted out a channel six or seven feet in depth. Many of the families residing on this street and others residing in the vicinity, were compelled to remain in their houses from Friday night until this morning. The back part of Ovlatts mill, on Water street, was washed away. The damage to the mill is said to be heavy. A tobacco firm lost some five hundred barrels of tobacco, which was washed out of their cellar. A great many merchants who were in their stores on Friday night, packing their goods, were unable to get out on account of the sudden rise, and were compelled to remain over night, and were taken out in boats on Saturday evening last. Report says that over half a mile of Trestle Work on the Canadigue road, across the Genesee river, was swept away. The dam at Mount Morris is also gone. Scottsville is submerged, and the large warehouse there swept away.

The Buffalo and New York central trains commence running to-morrow. Many passengers are being transferred via Andrew's street bridge in Rochester. The road is but slightly damaged. Freight trains will be sent via Batoria and Canadigue line, which is but slightly damaged, and will be all right to-morrow.

Gloomy State of Affairs at Nassau.

Suffering Among the Laboring People,

NEW YORK, March 19.

The *Herald's* correspondence from Nassau of the 13th of March, furnishes a very gloomy picture of the condition of the colony since the recent hurricane. The crops are ruined, and the laboring people of Nassau are in a state bordering on starvation. Provisions are very high, and the laborers were out of employment, and storekeepers were bankrupting under weight of heavy stock for which they had no customers. The British consul was giving many seamen passage and passports to New York and other ports. The Nassau *Guardian* says: The loss of blockade running trade will ruin the island, and cause great suffering.

The Great Flood.

A Canoe Voyage from Oil City.

Great Destruction in the Oil Regions.

Oil City Under Water

Houses, Bridges, Tanks, &c., Carried Off

Clean Sweep of Everything Moveable.

40,000 Barrels of Oil and 50,000 Empty Barrels Lost.

Oil Wells on the Creek and Flats Overflowed and Destroyed.

Loss on Oil Creek not Less than $2,000,000.

Names of the Principal Losers.

Span of the Freeport Aqueduct Gone

Allegheny Steamers Safe at Anchor.

Sad Effects of the Freshet Along the River.

Condition of Kittanning, Freeport and Tarentum.

Farm Houses and Farm Stock Swept Away

Families Camping Along the Banks.

We learn the following items from H. M. Long, Esq., of this city, who arrived at the Allegheny wharf yesterday about noon, from Oil City, having made the trip with two others in a "Venango county scow." The river at Oil City, on Wednesday, was about ten feet deep in the channel. It commenced rising rapidly and continued to do so until Friday at noon, when it had risen about twenty feet, making thirty feet of water. Oil City, from the Post-office down, was under water, including the main street and all back of it. In fact nothing was left dry but the property on the hillside. All the business offices, from P. noock, Ball & Co.'s up to the mouth of the creek, including Shirks', Burgess & Co.'s, Fishers' and others were carried off by the immense current that set in from the creek.

On Friday night the creek raised five feet in one hour, and made a clean sweep of every moveable thing—including tanks by the hundred, barrels of oil, empty barrels, houses, derricks, bridges, &c., &c. The McClintock and Oil City bridge, over the creek, and the French creek bridge at Franklin, were carried away. Burning oil waters were flowed across the creek at one dollar a head, and landed at the door of the First National Bank. The river bottom land above Oil City was entirely submerged and everything swept off. Tanks came down past the city without number, some half full of oil, and the river at times was black with floating barrels. Only one life was lost in Oil City that Mr. Long heard of, and that was a young man in the employ of Penbrick, Ball & Co., who bravely waded into the water up to his shoulders, endeavoring to save a horse belonging to one of the employees of the firm, and succeeded in saving the horse's life, but at the sacrifice of his own. Several narrow escapes were made by parties who remained in the houses and offices along the levee, until the water rose too high for them to escape. Skiffs were sent after them, but several of these were destroyed before all the parties were rescued.

The loss of property on the creek, up the river and at Oil City, will amount, without a doubt, to two millions of dollars, and this figure is more likely to be under the amount than over it. The principal losers are as follows: McWhinney & Marshall will lose 2,500 barrels of oil, and several thousand empty barrels; Fisher & Co., 1,000 barrels; Ole Bull, empty barrels; Wm. Halderman, 1,000 barrels of oil and four thousand empty barrels; McKelvy, Miller & Co., five hundred barrels of oil and four thousand empty barrels; Cochran & Bro., Gallagher & Danver, Robert Ashworth, J. Gallagher, Pennock, Ball & Co., J. Porteous, G. S. Long & Co., Stockdale & Conkle, Dilworth & Ewing, Shirk & Co., Lockhart & Frew, Burgess & Co., are also among the principal losers at Oil City. Their losses will run from five hundred to one thousand barrels of oil, and many hundreds of empty barrels each. Considerable oil in barrels lodged in the eddies formed around the sheds and warehouses and may eventually be saved. Thousands of barrels are thus mixed up and floated together, and will require much time to assort them. The steamer Urilda was the only boat in Oil City, when the water was at the mouth of the creek, and escaped without any damage. The steamer Belle is at Franklin, safe, as is the tug Brilliant also. The Le Claire is at Emlinton, and the river from there down is full of tugs and steamers, all of which are safe.

The Freeport Aqueduct is broken, and one of the spans gone. The other river bridges are uninjured. The principal loss will be on the creek and river, among the oil wells. All of Broad rivers, join immediately above Columbia, forming a peninsula, to which the 15th corps crossed on the 17th and 18th of February. During the night and following morning most of the 17th Corps crossed. The men were in fine spirits, and the column, as across the Broad River, arriving on the main land on the same side as Columbia. The 15th corps entered the city on the west side. All of the 18th Corps reached Hickory Hill, General Charles K. Wood's division leading. As the army marched through McPhersonville they set fire to the wooden shanties composing that town. The torch was applied to each house as they were traversing the soil of South Carolina itself, and occasionally giving vent to their feelings by such acts as they deemed would have a tendency to distress the enemy. So determined were the soldiers to leave some real traces of their march that they forget at times the distinction between friend and foe. The country through which for three years has been under the Union flag, pounced upon fences, and destroyed that of Father Time. Rails were used for fuel, and double guards to be posted at various places in the town.

For the first two or three days of the march toward Hickory Hill, the roads were obstructed by fallen lumber at the different swamp crossings. At Whitehall, Wright's Bridge, on a line where a sunken road has been carried through the swamp below the level of the ground and the water, which covered it to a depth of 15 feet, the bridge was burned, and the other side of it is the morass, and the water overflows the road itself, so that no little exertion is required to keep the path in places. Broad river facilities for obstructing the march of an army, but despite of all obstacles the columns pushed through, and at no place did the enemy make anything like a determined stand.

Hickory Hill was the place fixed upon for the junction of the two wings, but the march of the left wing was so much delayed by the condition of the roads that it did not reach that place till two days after the rest of the army. Between the swamps might have given at that point an easy defense to the enemy, but no effort was made by the rebels to avail themselves of it.

On the 2d of February the 15th corps marched for Duck creek, corduroying the roads all day long. The rain poured in torrents, but this occasioned no little delay in repairing the roads. Meantime the 17th corps was forcing its way across the Salkehatchie to Duck creek. The advance in this enterprise was taken by Gen. Mowers's Division, and they carried the position with a persistence less than one hundred killed and wounded. All the wounded were sent back to Beaufort. The work of forcing the Salkehatchie was the most gallant and successful. Toward evening a strong southwesterly gale came up, which fanned the smouldering embers, and soon got the whole column, as far as I can learn, was entirely burned. The first funeral did burn, and was attended by the whole army. The place is the residence of the novelist, Gilmore Simms, whose fine and valuable library were carefully guarded by our troops.

When the army was marching toward Medway, as above given, a Confederate ranger was seen rushing toward the front, with an old bit of carpet on his mule for blanket, and a coon-skin cap for head-gear, at the point in which his feet rested. This hero came rushing up to General Howard, and shouted out:

"General, the Yankees have taken the railroad, and are in line of battle, fighting to hold it, and if you'll only hurry up I think they'll hold it." The first funeral did burn, and was found the railroad, as the smoke ranger had said, in possession of about seven hundred, who were busily engaged in destroying, at long range with a detachment of Wheeler's cavalry.

Congaree creek, just in front of Columbia, the enemy was met in some force on the 15th of February. Wade Hampton's cavalry there making the last desperate stand. The rebels ran entirely in hand, all the corps being united, and Hampton discovering the condition of affairs and the number of the enemy, the most direct to meet, disappeared, burning the bridges after him on all the roads. This made it necessary to bring the pontoon trains to the front, and the delay was improved by the 17th corps, just below the dam of the large Saluda cotton factory, and about five miles above the city of Columbia, to ford the Saluda and Broad rivers, join immediately above Columbia, forming a peninsula, to which the 15th corps crossed on the 17th and 18th of February. During the night and following morning most of the 17th Corps crossed. The men were in fine spirits, and the column, as across the Broad River, arriving on the main land on the same side as Columbia. The 15th corps entered the city on the west side. All of the 18th Corps reached Hickory Hill, General Charles K. Wood's division leading. As the army marched through McPhersonville they set fire to the wooden shanties composing that town. The torch was applied to each house as they were traversing the soil of South Carolina itself, and occasionally giving vent to their feelings by such acts as they deemed would have a tendency to distress the enemy. So determined were the soldiers to leave some real traces of their march that they forget at times the distinction between friend and foe. The country through which for three years has been under the Union flag, pounced upon fences, and destroyed that of Father Time. Rails were used for fuel, and double guards to be posted at various places in the town.

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The day following, the arsenal and public buildings were destroyed. We found 43 heavy guns, 5,000 stand of small arms, 12,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, large quantities of heavy ammunition, and a great portion of the machinery that had been sent here from Charleston for safety at the time of the evacuation of that place. The machine shops, which were of vast importance, ordnance stores of all kinds, one complete battery of Blakely guns, with caissons and limber chests, were destroyed and thrown into the river, which, as far as one could see, seemed black with the powder. This was all destroyed by Lieut. Col. Blaylor, Chief Ordnance Officer, who had a detail from the Third Division of the Fifteenth Corps, General Clark's brigade, for this purpose. By the careless handling of the powder, a terrific explosion occurred, killing and wounding quite a number of our men.

A few days before Sherman's arrival in front of Columbia our officers, who were prisoners at that place were aware that they were to be removed. About 130 of our officers escaped and joined the army on the march. Many of those who were conveyed toward Charlotte by the cars, escaped by jumping from the train while in motion, and joined us. They all speak with the utmost feeling of the kindness of the negroes, and say that there are very many Union people down there.

From Columbia we marched toward Charlotte, destroying the railroad as we went. The 20th corps entered Winnsboro on the 21st, about 42 miles from Columbia, on the Charlotte Road. On entering the town some of the largest buildings were found to be on fire. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that the houses had been fired by Mrs. Launderdale who had a quantity of cotton stored in the buildings, and which she said "she would destroy to keep the Yankees from getting it." In this way a large portion of this very pretty town was burned. Here we found many rebels from Charleston, who had moved their household furniture, &c., from safe place (as they thought) from Yankee invasion. The town was carefully taken care of, and the guards left by Gen. Geary were sent by the rebels, when they entered the town after us, unharmed into our lines.

We were now getting on revolutionary ground, striking the Catawba river at Rock Hill, where Sumter fought his actions. While at this river a rain storm came on, which rendered the roads almost impassible. The 20th Corps crossed the river first, and got through with great difficulty. Kilpatrick's cavalry followed, after whom came the 14th Corps. While this Corps was crossing the bridge gave way and the greater portion of it floated down the stream. The bridge was finally repaired, the logs from the mule harness being anchored as rafts, and the 14th Corps effected a crossing of the Tennessee crossed about 20 miles below, meeting little or no opposition.

The next point of interest was the Hanging Rock, also connected with Revolutionary memories. When about one day's march from Hanging Rock some of our pioneers captured a couple of banks which were *in transitu* in four iron safes. In the place itself was found all of General Bigler's private property, the siege of Charleston. This gives us historical data from the highest rebel official sources. All the property found was at once taken to the headquarters of General Williams, commanding the 20th corps, the money carefully counted, and turned over to the United States government.

The next town of importance was Chesterfield which was entered by the foragers two days in advance of the army. At the same time the 15th and 17th Corps entered the town of Cheraw, General Mower's division in advance. The command of that officer fought their way in with a skirmish line, but had no serious opposition. We captured at this place twenty-three guns and a large quantity of fixed ammunition, among the guns was a Blakely gun, "presented to the sovereign State of South Carolina by her citizens resident abroad, December, 1860." This gun was used on Morris Island during the first bombardment of Fort Sumter, and was brought from Charleston to have shot away the flagstaff of that Fort. On the day of President Lincoln's re-inauguration, March 4, 1865, General Mower captured this gun, intended by the chivalry of the rebellion, and gave them a National shotted salute, for which they furnished all the materials. Owing to the difficulty necessarily attending the march of here was handled very carefully, yet an explosion occurred which seriously wounded one officer and killed and wounded quite a number. Many Charlestonians were in the town who had escaped from Charleston with their household furniture, &c. Among other articles were the entire stock of wine of Mr. Ravenel, one of the most celebrated in the South.

From Cheraw the line of march was across the Pedee River directly to Fayetteville, where we captured the United States arsenal, and a large quantity of cotton, which was burned on the 11th inst. Much of the machinery that was removed from Harper's Ferry was found at this place.

On the morning of the 16th of March General Kilpatrick was encamped about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, and was attacked by the whole force of Wade Hampton, Hardee, Hampton commanded in person. The attack was very sudden and fell entirely upon one brigade which, for the time surprised, but soon rallied and offer little resistance. Near the portion of the camp which it guarded were Kilpatrick's headquarters, and Kilpatrick himself very nearly effected capture. He fled from the house in which he was sleeping with his pantaloons and slippers on, two officers commanding his escort and three of his officers were in the house, and having no time to escape, secreted themselves. The rebels, as they supposed, had succeeded in capturing Kilpatrick and the whole party, whether there were any Yankees concealed inside, answered that question. The rebels, after plundering the house, left them those wounded men she had ridden Kilpatrick's flag, sword and coat, and thus saved him a personal effort. Kilpatrick soon put a guard over the house, and thus rendered it impossible for the soldiers who were inside to escape.

Kilpatrick was driven back to a swamp in rear of his lines. There he reformed his men, ranging on the left of the infantry line, and so gallantly did they fight that at once on his headquarters, and drove out the rebels. As they were driven from their camp, Kilpatrick entered by the other, got his flag and sword again, and completely routed the enemy, leaving 64 of them dead on the field, and taking General Wheeler and a number of prisoners. Kilpatrick's loss in this affair, killed, wounded and missing, was less than fifty. Colonel Spencer, of Kilpatrick's staff, in the fight and the successful stand made by General Kilpatrick after he had been surprised, are regarded amongst the most gallant deeds of the campaign.

Two other cavalry fights of moment took place, one between Wheeler's command and the 4th Alabama and 5th Kentucky, of Col. Spencer's brigade, Kilpatrick's command, attacked on the Lugan's Alabama road, in which the rebels lost 30, the 4th, 12th and 51st Alabama, captured the general headquarter flag and five other colors, scattering the rebels in slight detachments to the woods. Another action was in the attempt to gain a crossing of the Broad River, some distance above Columbia, by Major Gates and Capt. Haven, of Kilpatrick's staff, with a mixed force charged through the railroad bridge, which the enemy had set on fire, and succeeded in saving it.

The day after Gen. Sherman arrived at Fayetteville, Capt. Ainsworth reached that place with the mail and dispatches from Savannah. The dispatches from Gen. Schofield. Capt. Ainsworth left Wilmington to come up the Cape Fear river. The rebels, in the belief at the moment that the river was filled with torpedoes and blocked up by trees, and by the rebel chicken-forge crossed on the 11th and 12th of February. During the night and following morning most of the 17th Corps crossed. The men were in fine spirits, and the column, as across the Broad River, arriving on the main land on the same side as Columbia. The 15th corps entered the city on the west side. All of the 18th Corps reached Hickory Hill, General Charles K. Wood's division leading. As the army marched through McPhersonville they set fire to the wooden shanties composing that town. The torch was applied to each house as they were traversing the soil of South Carolina itself, and occasionally giving vent to their feelings by such acts as they deemed would have a tendency to distress the enemy. So determined were the soldiers to leave some real traces of their march that they forget at times the distinction between friend and foe. The country through which for three years has been under the Union flag, pounced upon fences, and destroyed that of Father Time. Rails were used for fuel, and double guards to be posted at various places in the town.

For the first two or three days of the march toward Hickory Hill, the roads were obstructed by fallen lumber at the different swamp crossings. At Whitehall, Wright's Bridge, on a line where a sunken road has been carried through the swamp below the level of the ground and the water, which covered it to a depth of 15 feet, the bridge was burned, and the other side of it is the morass, and the water overflows the road itself, so that no little exertion is required to keep the path in places. Broad river facilities for obstructing the march of an army, but despite of all obstacles the columns pushed through, and at no place did the enemy make anything like a determined stand.

Hickory Hill was the place fixed upon for the junction of the two wings, but the march of the left wing was so much delayed by the condition of the roads that it did not reach that place till two days after the rest of the army. Between the swamps might have given at that point an easy defense to the enemy, but no effort was made by the rebels to avail themselves of it.

On the 2d of February the 15th corps marched for Duck creek, corduroying the roads all day long. The rain poured in torrents, but this occasioned no little delay in repairing the roads. Meantime the 17th corps was forcing its way across the Salkehatchie to Duck creek. The advance in this enterprise was taken by Gen. Mowers's Division, and they carried the position with a persistence less than one hundred killed and wounded. All the wounded were sent back to Beaufort. The work of forcing the Salkehatchie was the most gallant and successful. Toward evening a strong southwesterly gale came up, which fanned the smouldering embers, and soon got the whole column, as far as I can learn, entirely in flames, and wafted the newly burning tufts of the cotton on to the roofs and into the open windows and doors of the houses through a large part of the city. At the same time a man who had a store filled with provisions which belonged to the rebel Government, and to which our soldiers were helping themselves, himself set his store on fire. From the burning cotton which had blown from the bales, the city was soon on fire in as many as twenty places, the soldiers endeavoring everywhere to arrest the flames, the citizens either sullenly looking on or running wildly about, and in either case making no effort to stop the fire. Our escaped prisoners were to be seen rushing to the houses of those who had befriended them, and calling on the soldiers for help, and they worked long and earnestly to save the property of those who had been kind to their comrades. Before morning, however, nearly the whole city was in ashes. Nearly 3,000 houses had been destroyed. The Old Capitol was burnt, the new one somewhat damaged. The Bank Note and Treasury Buildings, where the rebel notes were engraved and printed, were entirely burnt. The Sisters of Mercy Home was burnt, and all the hotels. Only one church was destroyed. Many of the soldiers were now intoxicated, barrels of liquor were distributed, many were drunk, and the city appeared a perfect pandemonium.

The day following, the arsenal and public buildings were destroyed. We found 43 heavy guns, 5,000 stand of small arms, 12,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, large quantities of heavy ammunition, and a great portion of the machinery that had been sent here from Charleston for safety at the time of the evacuation of

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Details of His Advance through South Carolina.

The Occupation of Fayetteville.

The Burning of Columbia.

Kilpatrick's Fight With Hampton

What was Accomplished in the Campaign

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 12, 1865.

The army of General Sherman has reached this point after a march across South Carolina and part of North Carolina, almost wholly without opposition. It enters the town where it opens communication with Wilmington by the Cape Fear River in as good condition in almost every respect as when it left Savannah, and seems neither fatigued by its long journey, nor to demand either rest or equipment before it resumes its resistless advance. Of what it has already accomplished I send you a hurried sketch.

About the 15th of January all preparations had been made for the opening of Sherman's Carolina campaign. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps had been conveyed to Beaufort by transports. The Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps had been taken up to Sister's Ferry, with one division of the Fifteenth, Generals Corse and Kilpatrick's cavalry, which was the last to go up. The Seventeenth Corps, under Major General Frank Blair, moved from Pocotaligo Landing, where he had a slight skirmish with the enemy. The weather suddenly broke into rain, and the whole country about Savannah was deluged, which retarded for some time the advance of the army. The advance column, as it commenced its line of march, being actually caught in the rice swamps and surrounded by water, where they were forced to remain for several days, being unable either to advance or retire.

Our pontoons on the Savannah had been swept away, and several men and teams had been lost. January 26th, the weather was so much more favorable that the 14th and 20th Corps took up their line of march from Sister's Ferry. On the evening of the 20th, the 17th Corps broke camp near Pocotaligo, and moved up to the Charleston and Savannah road and Charleston road. The only force they met were slight bodies of the enemy's cavalry. On the 30th, the 15th Corps marched along the Beaufort road toward McPhersonville. The 15th and 17th Corps, commanded by Generals Logan and Blair, both under General Oliver O. Howard, formed the right wing of the army. The left wing was under Major General Slocum, comprising the 14th and 20th Corps, commanded by Generals Williams and Davis. On the extreme left, and partly in advance, was General Kilpatrick's cavalry. On the 1st of February, the advance of the 15th Corps reached Hickory Hill, General Charles K. Wood's division leading. As the army marched through McPhersonville they set fire to the wooden shanties composing that town. The torch was applied to each house as they were traversing the soil of South Carolina itself, and occasionally giving vent to their feelings by such acts as they deemed would have a tendency to distress the enemy. So determined were the soldiers to leave some real traces of their march that they forget at times the distinction between friend and foe. The country through which for three years has been under the Union flag, pounced upon fences, and destroyed that of Father Time. Rails were used for fuel, and double guards to be posted at various places in the town.

For the first two or three days of the march toward Hickory Hill, the roads were obstructed by fallen lumber at the different swam

SPECIAL NOTICES

...telegraph dispatches, corner ... streets, second and third ... of Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvlance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest; mechanical and agricultural results; inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Heavy Decline in Prices.

The reports of the leading markets of the country, in our columns this morning, show a heavy decline in the principal articles of produce and manufactures. The falling off in sugars, molasses and every description of groceries, is very marked. Something like a panic seems to have taken hold of the grocery markets. Provisions sympathised very perceptably, and a corresponding decline took place. In the dry goods market there has been a rapid downward run, and there appears to be a quiet disposition to stand from under.

Devastation in the Oil Region.

The devastation by the flood in the oil region bordering on the Allegheny, and part cularly at Oil City, has entailed a loss amounting to several millions, to say nothing of the suspension of business incident to overflowing wells. An account by an eye-witness will be found on the first page of to-day's COMMERCIAL.

The Foregone Conclusion.

The overthrow of the Rebellion, and the early closing of the stupendu ous struggle by the restoration of the Union and its authority is a foregone conclusion. The war has reached a point which admits of no other view. Happily there exists no ground of apprehension. The prospect is one of as much absolute certainty as men are ever permitted to behold, where the end sought to be achieved is not already accomplished.

The struggle on the Rebel side is one of desperation purely. With them there is no reasonable ground of hope. In his special message, last week, DAVIS says the South, *"needs for carrying on the war successfully, men and supplies,* and that to obtain the supplies it is necessary to protect productive districts, guard our lines of communications by *an increase in the number of our forces,* and hence it results that with *large augmentations* in the number of men in the army, the facility of supplying the troops would be greater than with *our recent reduced strength."* To these conditions DAVIS adds another:—*"For the purchase of supplies now required,"* says he, "especially for the armies in Virginia and North Carolina, *the Treasury must be provided with means,* and a modification of the Impressment law is required."

Here are three conditions alike fundamental and impossible. The first is—*more men.* When Atlanta fell, it will be remembered, a fruitless story for men was raised throughout the South. DAVIS visited the different States, took the stump and by every possible means endeavored to rouse the people to respond to the call. In this he was seconded by the rebel leader everywhere. The effort was systematic, under circumstances which, if ever the South was to respond and fill up the rebel armies, were most favorable. *But the South did not respond.* The rebel armies have constantly grown weaker. What prospect, then, is there that this condition will be realized as the result of anything that Congress or anybody else can do at this late day? There is nothing in the philosophy of possibilities that authorizes the expectation that the rebel armies can, within the necessary period, be recruited so as to match the a mies moved by GRANT. The negro impressment scheme will afford no relief, even if forty thousand, or any number, are put into rebel uniform. The men must be soldiers, as well as men, to cope with the veterans opposed to LEE. Even if the negroes were willing soldiers, they could not be made effective within the brief period before the culmination. While this is true of the negroes, it is indisputable that LEE's veterans are deserting at a rapid rate, and that his entire army, poorly fed and worse paid, is fearfully demoralized. To retain it intact is a work infinitely less difficult than to increase its numbers. DAVIS does not point out how either can be done. Addressed to intelligent men; this condition, plainly presented, would seem to be the most direct and emphatic way to inform them of the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause.

But this is only one of the conditions of success. The next is—*supplies.* This question DAVIS solves by admitting that to procure supplies "large augmentations in the number" of the rebel force is necessary, so that "the productive districts" and rebel "lines of communication" may be "guarded." We think SHERIDAN has added all that is necessary to be said on this point. Thirdly, as if descending in the scale, from bad to worse, the question of *"means"* comes in last,—a condition of success taking the testimony of the rebels themselves as impossible as anything that can be imagined whereof the vitalizing of a dead man is the necessary preliminary.

Summed up, the conditions of "success," as presented by DAVIS, are, first: Men, who cannot be obtained; Second, Supplies, to which men are essential; Third, Money, of which the treasury is exhausted. It will be observed that DAVIS admits that the present rebel force is insufficient. Taken in connection with the above three essentials "for carrying on the war successfully," the reader has a fair interpretation of the rebel prospect as set forth by their President, who is the most determined and hopeful man among them.

The North should not, however, at once conclude the struggle is ended. Desperate as the rebel situation is, the leaders will continue it purely in the spirit of desperation. If united, their armies would probably give them one hundred and fifty thousand men. But the odds would still be as great against them as they have been in the operations which have been going on for months past, and which have entailed an unbroken line of defeats and narrowed the contest to the single point and the foregone conclusion apparent to every reasonable mind.

EXCHANGE OF DESERTERS.—The proposition, it is said, has been made by Gen. LONGSTREET to make an exchange of the deserters that have passed from the one army to the other. This is something new in the business of war, and highly original. It shows that their old impertinence has not yet been shaken out of the rebel leaders.

If any soldier of the Union army has been mean enough and fool enough to run away to the rebels, let him stay in the congenial society he has chosen. Such scamps—we use the word etymologically—when they scamper off to the rebel lines, are but obeying that proverbial impulse of "birds of a feather flocking together;" and we hope they will be left to the undisturbed enjoyment of the luxuries they get by the change. The number of such must be very small, at any rate.

We can easily see reasons why the unfortunate men who have been forced into the rebel service should leave it and come to the Union lines. They have come in great numbers. They have acted wisely. In the case of the military offense ranges itself among patriotic virtues. They should not be sent back to be again armed against us.

HIGH PRICES.—This is still the popular complaint in relation to the necessaries of life. While dry goods, and some other things, have fallen in price, the common articles of living cost as much, or near as much, as when gold was the great regulator—was at the highest point. From that point, it has fallen more than half way down to par; and yet flour, meat, butter, and all store groceries, remain about as they were. There is no security to produce this state of things. Abundance appears every where, yet these articles, that everybody must have, and have every day, calmly maintain their elevated position, taken when gold was at two hundred and eighty.

People may well ask, why is this so? Is it reasonable? Is it just?

THE STREETS.—We are gratified to see the improvement in the condition of the streets. The cool, bracing weather is greatly advanced by the change. One walks more easily, one breathes more freely. The health of the population will be greatly promoted by the removal of the mud and mire which for so long covered the pavements, sending up noxious exhalations, to poison the air.

Feeding an Enemy.

If there is one principle or law of war, that is founded on common sense, it is that which prohibits the furnishing of supplies to an enemy. This is justly regarded as a criminal offense, and the severest penalties are annexed to it. Articles of food are contraband, as much as arms and ammunition and information. And it is on the same grounds; because it gives aid and comfort to the enemy, and so enables him to continue the contest. Hence, those who furnish the enemy of their country with subsistence, are ranked with them, with the addition of treachery to their crime. Instances of the offense and its punishment occur in every war.

It is not for purposes of malignity or revenge that this principle is brought into operation. Humanity itself suggests it, as a means of bringing wars to a close. The Savior's benign command, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him," applies not to public enemies, but to private individuals. It inculcates a benevolent and wise method of disarming hatred, and restoring amity between persons who have been at variance. Its application to the subsistence of the forces of a public enemy, would be neither benevolent nor wise.

Want of subsistence is weakness to an army. All the other munitions of war, in the greatest abundance, may be possessed, the lack of food will be fatal. On no other ground, could the immense destruction of supplies be justified, as a part of the process of warfare. By reducing an enemy to straits, it may compel him to surrender, and thus deprive him of the power of mischief. What would all the combinations of a siege avail, if the supplies were not cut off by it? Often all that is necessary, to ensure the reduction of a city, a fortress or a beleaguered army, is, to break up their communication with depots of supplies. This has been a great point of strategy, during this war of insurrection.

This is the pinching point with the rebels, at the present time. Their means of subsistence are small and the replenishment of their commissariate is very dubious. This result has followed the masterly plans and movements of the Union armies. The capitulation of the enemy, without the slaughter of a desperate battle, is not improbable. Famine may bring submission.

Instead, therefore, of admitting food, under any pretense, the avenues of supply should be guarded with the greatest care. To admit subsistence, and much more, to send it, would contradict if it did not frustrate, the grandest campaign that ever was made. Humanity may weep for the sufferings of the famishing people and the hungry army; but humanity has something to do, likewise, with the lives of the Union soldiers, the closing of the war, and the maintenance of the Government.

While our persistent army is stopping the communications of the rebel army with the South, let not speculators open new ones for it with the North. We can conceive of no criminality more obvious or abominable. There has been both too much fondness, and too much facility, for trading with the South. Cotton and tobacco have been strong temptations.

John Bull Docile.

The occupation of Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington by Federal armies, has shed new light on the British mind. Englishmen begin to view the struggle from a new standpoint, and grant to the North many things which they supposed belonged exclusively to the South. Among these are right and the ability to enforce it. Other points of consideration they say nothing about. Among these, no doubt, is the fact that in whipping the South, the North has, to a certain annoying extent, also whipped England. These facts go together, though JOHN BULL is not expected to make complete confession of them all. He is not expected to be jolly, as we are. If there were no other reasons, recent losses by the sudden collapse in the blockade running business, in which neutral England engaged so extensively, and the venture in the rebel loan, would be enough to repress unusual rejoicing. In fact, there probably is rather more in the turn of affairs in this country to cause Englishmen to feel disturbed than elated. They wanted the South to succeed because it would break up the Republic which was becoming too great. This was the spirit which animated the British Cabinet, deny it now as they may. In spite of all, the North, it is now clear, will triumph, and the Republic which before had become too great, will be all the stronger for the trial. These points of consideration, with the lessons to be learned, as to our strength, spirit and resources, and the consciousness that she has scored up a long catalogue of grievances against herself, are not particularly calculated to make England happy.

Nobody in this country is likely to be deceived by the modified British tone. It is characteristic. John Bull worships success. He is seldom, as in this instance, compelled to modify his admiration with the consciousness of having failed to carry a point and of loss in speculations. If the British Cabinet, and the large share of the British people that sided with the South, are satisfied, certainly nobody in this country will feel disposed to deny them whatever of pleasure they can derive from the experience of the last four years.

The Impending Crisis.

It is not too much to say that the country is nearing a financial and business crisis. Every body and everything has persisted in following gold, and it cannot be resisted as the barometer now. Dealers would go up when it went up and they must come down when it comes down. They may resist, but it will be useless. The rule will now work both ways in spite of everything. But universal collapse is by no means the necessary result. Fewer men are in debt now than at any former period. Those who owe largely and have not a very wide margin in their bank accounts, will suffer. Fortunes will shrink, but solvency and even wealth will remain the general fact. The circumstances do not favor serious panic. There are many views that favor counterbalancing influences, and an early revival. If we have peace the South will have to be fed and clothed. The strong necessities of the case will enforce trade and exchange. The business of the hour is caution and courage, for which reasons are abundant.

The French Mission Filled.

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., late Consul at Paris, and now Charge D'Affairs ad interim, was Friday nominated by the President as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the French Court, to succeed the late Mr. DAYTON.

Personal.

S. J. ROW, editor of the *Kaufman's Journal,* has been drafted.

The Legislature of New Jersey, on Thursday, elected Hon. John P. Stockton, Democrat, to the United States Senate, in place of Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, Union, whose term of office has expired.

Parson Brownlow strongly favors the election of Horace Maynard as one of the Tennessee United States Senators.

It is stated that Captain John H. Bell, of Baltimore, a Presbyterian, has been promoted by the Sultan, to the distinguished office of Lord Admiral in Chief of the Turkish navy, without sacrificing his religious principles.

The Union men of Philadelphia contemplate presenting the name of Daniel Dougherty, as a candidate for District Attorney at the election next autumn.

Vice President Johnson it still in Washington, but will soon return to Tennessee to close up his business there as military governor, and to attend the inauguration of Governor Brownlow.

Cardinal Wiseman's dying words were: "Well here I am at last, like a child from school, going home for the holidays."

Secretary Stanton, Surgeon General Barnes, Hon. Wm. Cooper Isaac Bell, Gen. Hartauff and other gentlemen and several ladies left Washington on Thursday for City Point.

Henry A. Wise is a candidate for the rebel Congress—that is, if there shall be another rebel Congress.

The Count Joannes has obtained a verdict in the Superior Court, New York, against Mr. Fiske, the editor of the *Leader,* by default.

The President has appointed the Hon. A. W. Clark, late Representative in Congress from the Twentieth District of New York, to be Consul at Valparaiso, Cmile.

Among the floating trophies of the present flood, says the Cairo *Democrat* of Sunday last, was a house that came down yesterday and lodged against the bank two miles above the city. In it were discovered the bodies of a man and two children, who had been overtaken in their home, perhaps, in the dead of night, and swept off to perish. While resting against the bank the bodies were distinctly seen, but as all the small craft are interdicted, there was no mode of reaching them, and the swelling river soon forced them out to another resting place—but where? There were at least twenty houses seen floating past the city during yesterday.

It is proposed by the Navy Department to retire an additional one-third of our vessels, and use 20,000 of our seamen—one-half the total number in service—for service upon land. There is no use now in having so many vessels in service, and by this measure Mr. Welles will reduce the expenses of his department very much.

The Late Destructive Flood.

THE WATERS FAST SUBSIDING.

Business in the Submerged Districts Resuming.

Damage Estimated at Millions.

FLOODS IN THE EASTERN RIVERS.

On Saturday afternoon, we visited the borough of Lawrenceville, and returned along the banks of the swollen Allegheny. In many places, where the ground was low, the water had "backed up" for a considerable distance, which had either to be crossed on hastily constructed rafts or by a wide detour. It would require whole columns to go into the minutia of the destruction which came under our observation. There is scarcely a manufacturing establishment or private dwelling located near the river, along the entire distance from Lawrenceville to the intersection of the Allegheny with the Monongahela at the Point, that has not sustained more or less damage. Nor can the loss be computed until the flood shall have entirely subsided, and workmen clear away the mud and sand left by the receding waters.

The loss to the iron manufacturers, machinists and foundrymen will not be so heavy as at first glance might be supposed. Take for example the extensive establishment of C. Zug, in the Fifth Ward; here the water took complete possession, drowning out the fires and hiding everything from view except the immense fly wheel and other elevated portions of machinery. Yesterday, the water having receded, the entire ground floor was covered with yellow mud, to the depth of several inches. It will require some days to clean away the sand and dirt and put the machinery, &c., in working order. The main loss to the establishment, as to most others of a similar character, will be in the loss of time and the expense attending setting things to rights again.

Other branches of business suffered more severely. Rhodes' brewery, for instance, was literally submerged, and the loss of the proprietor, it is said, will reach $5,000. Two steamers—the Allegheny and Vigilant—were engaged on Saturday night and yesterday pumping the water out of the extensive cellars, a big job, by the way, as the whole square is filled and will drain itself into them. In the afternoon, one of the steamers returned as they were "training on the water," and would soon pump the cellars dry.

The heaviest sufferers by the flood, as before stated, are the oil and lumber men, who, at present, can furnish no accurate statement of their losses, as much of their property is yet in the receding waters. The heavy oil dealer is reported to have lost $10,000 worth of oil, and many others from $500 to $5,000 worth of. So with the lumbermen and owners of water craft, many of whom have lost entire rafts or valuable boats which may have been secured at some point below, though from the subsidement of the rise and fall of the current, the probabilities are that they have been dashed to pieces and entirely lost.

The delay and inconvenience to private families will be incalculable. An army of women and men were engaged yesterday in following the receding waters with tubs, pails, buckets, &c., compelling them to carry away the filth and dirt which would otherwise have been left upon the floors of the houses. Well before the habitations in many parts of the city will become tenantable. Now but those who have had experience in such matters can form an adequate idea of the inconvenience and expense attendant upon floods like the one just passed away. In a few instances families were compelled to flee from their homes, in the night, as a general thing they moved to the upper stories, and there, like Noah and his party in the ark, calmly awaited the subsiding of the waters.

Many rumors were set afloat on Saturday of accidents from drowning and other causes, none of them, however, characterized to a reliable source, and we are glad to record the fact that no deaths or other serious accidents occured in the vicinity.

The Monongahela river was also "on a high," but so far as can be learned but little damage was sustained by the residents along its shores. The current in that stream is not so swift, and the rise less sudden than the Allegheny, hence the people had more time to prepare for the flood. Considerable damage was done along the Youghiogheny among the coal barges and coal railways. The track of the Connellsville Railroad was covered with water at some points, but no delay in the running of the trains has occurred.

Along the southern shores of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, from East Birmingham to Temperanceville, the manufacturing establishments mostly "caught it right in the neck," suffering fully as severely as those on the banks of the Allegheny. The same may be said of the Birmingham side, though the loss here, indeed, almost every manufacturing establishment, store, or private residence, built in close proximity to the river, suffered more or less damage, and the calculator who estimates the losses sustained at less than millions will fall short of the mark. But the indomitable energy and perseverance of our people will soon put things in running order again—business will be resumed, and industries temporarily discontinued, will be started. The flood of March is, 1865, take its place with those that have preceded it, and pass into history.

In Allegheny the excitement was very high on Saturday morning, in the neighborhood of the submerged districts. The cellars of all the stores and dwelling houses were devoid of their contents, removed to places of safety. Persons wishing to cross to this city were taken to and from the bridges in skiffs, and for a time quite a rush was realized by express drivers, who charged passengers five cents each for conveying them over the water. Many persons unfortunately failed to carry a point and of loss in speculations. If the British Cabinet, and the large share of the British people that sided with the South, are satisfied, certainly nobody in this country will feel disposed to deny them whatever of pleasure they can derive from the experience of the last four years.

Stock in the morning. Two boys, about sixteen years of age, ventured upon the drift-wood on one of the piers of the Hand street bridge, and when the bridge was cleared of a portion of the drift washed away. One of the boys escaped, while the other was carried down the river on a detached portion of a large saw log, and floated down the river. Some persons on the Suspension bridge witnessed the lad's perilous situation, and an athletic young man, procured a long rope, and as the boy arrived at the bridge, let one end down to him. He quickly seized it, when those on the bridge commenced to haw him in. Great fear was felt that the poor fellow would lose his hold upon the rope, and, at the suggestion of those on the bridge, he passed it under his arms. For a few moments of breathless suspense followed as the cord was slowly drawn upwards, and when he was rescued by his heroic deliverer, the boy fainted over the iron railing upon the bridge, a shout of joy burst from the excited witnesses. The poor fellow was completely exhausted, and was taken in a carriage in charge of a physician to the Fifth Ward.

Business was nearly suspended in the lower part of the city during the day, as it was supposed that the water would rise at least thirty feet, and nearly every family south of the railroad were making preparations for the expected flood. Fortunately the water commenced to recede after gaining a height of but a few inches, and during the evening Federal Street was again passable for pedestrians.

In the Fourth Ward, the damage was not so great. The lower story of the Penn Cotton mill was filled with water, as were also many dwellings on Isabella street. The steamer Hope was engaged yesterday in pumping water from the cellars in Jackson's row, on Isabella street.

The Mechanic street bridge is in a very dangerous condition, several of the arches having been broken, and only held together by the bolts and braces. The gates have been closed, and teams are not permitted to cross. It is feared that the bridge has been much injured that it will be necessary to rebuild it.

Duquesne borough suffered severely, that part of it between the river and the canal having been entirely submerged. A large portion of Hartley's Ice House was swept away, but it is believed that the stock of ice remained contained is not much injured. Taggart, Holstein and Hay's Tanneries were considerably injured by the water. The Allegheny Water Works were forced to suspend operations yesterday. During Saturday the water in the vicinity of the works became impregnated with tan and bark which had been swept from the tanneries, and was unfit for use. Yesterday the fire pugs were in use on and all the water drawn from the basin. The works will be in operation today, probably.

Herrs Island, above Duquesne borough, was entirely cleared of its improvements, but one house now remaining. Messrs. Warner & Harvey's saw mill was destroyed and lumber to the amount of $50,0 0 carried away. Lyon's refinery also suffered severely. A frame dwelling house, occupied by a man named Scott, was carried entirely away by the flood, together with all the furniture.

Patterson's saw mill, in Manchester, was inundated, and a large amount of valuable lumber lost. Lindsay, Tatlin & Co.'s new rolling mill, near the Marine Hospital, was removed partially from its foundation, a portion of which gave way. A large field in the vicinity of the foundry is covered with oil barrels, boats and lumber, which floated into it. Persons having lost such property may recover it by visiting this field.

Owing to the submerging of the Gas Works, which are located near the river, the lower portion of the First Ward, the city has been enveloped in darkness for the past two nights, and candles and lamps were brought into requisition. Service in many of the churches was dispensed with last evening from this cause.

The fire has been no obstructions to interfere with trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and only two accommodation trains, eastward bound, were suspended. All the trains will commence running to-day as usual. The track at Freedman was covered with water, but the only disturbances to trains was occasioned by driftwood. Nota bridge has been moved, nor any serious damage sustained from the flood.

In the First Ward the water reached nearly to the railroad, and averaged in depth from one to four feet. Rebecca street is covered with rafts and large pieces of timber, interfering with travel. The cars on the lower route of the Manchester Passenger Railway ceased running some days since. The lower ends of Robinson and Craig streets are blocked up with drift wood and mud. Two large trees are lying on Robinson street and one on Craig. The residents of Southern Avenue suffered severely, the water having carried away their fences, summer houses, etc., and large rafts and boats are lying in several of the gardens. General Robinson's garden was destroyed and the fence fronting the river carried away.

Dispatches from Harrisburg, dated March 17th, state that the flood on the Susquehanna river is fully equal to that of 1846, and great fears were entertained for the Cumberland Valley Bridge. Nearly all the railroads centering at Harrisburg are obstructed by the flood, the tracks in many places being submerged from three to four feet. A report was current that the bridge over the Susquehanna, at Northumberland, had been swept away. A late dispatch says the Cumberland Valley Bridge is still standing, though the water is still rising against it. A larger portion of the lower and eastern end of the town has been submerged. Many families are moving to more elevated positions. It seems well settled that the Clark's Ferry bridge over the Juniata at the junction has gone down. The Eastern trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad are all stopped.

A dispatch from Eastern states that the Delaware and Lehigh rivers are at flood tide. The former is over twenty-six feet above low water mark, and is still rising. But little damage has been done above so far. There is a rise of about twenty-two feet of water in the Lehigh river. It is reported that the canals were materially damaged, but we have not yet received any reliable intelligence.

Still another dispatch dated the same as above, states that no trains have passed through Harrisburg from Pittsburgh or Philadelphia for the last twelve hours. The lower part of Harrisburg is completely under water. Much suffering has been created among many poor families who dwell at Middletown and in other villages along the shore, clear to Columbia. The destruction of private property and suffering among individuals, is immense. The fires in several furnaces in this city are quenched, and the furnaces will chill. All the lumber stocked at Marietta, Columbia and Middletown has been swept away. Telegraphic communication between Harrisburg and Philadelphia closed at 12 o'clock, and the probabilities are that the line has been washed away.

In connection it may be stated that the ice having run out of the Susquehanna river, as well as the lesser streams, "rafting in" had commenced, but very little progress had been made on account of the cold weather. The river on Wednesday last was too high for safe running. Since then there has been a flood in the streams, whence the "rafting in" was carried on, and it is fair to infer there has been considerable "rafting out" in that region.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R

Meeting of Passengers

The passengers on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, arriving in this city this morning, held an indignation meeting at the train yesterday afternoon, the objects of which are set forth in the following resolutions.

James K. Knight, Esq., of St. Louis, was called to the chair, and Capt. A. M. Garoute, A.Q.M., and Clark M. Geib, of Chicago, were appointed Secretaries. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Messrs. George A. Fitch, of Michigan, Hendricks, of Kentucky, Hunter, of Ohio, Fox, of Illinois, Redding, of New York, Kingsbury, of Massachusetts, Burnett, of Kansas, Geister, of Indiana, Fundis, of Pennsylvania, and Himpirey, of Iowa, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The passenger cars on this train have been crowded to such an extent as to greatly inconvenience and discomode all the passengers, and to compel large numbers to remain standing from Harrisburg to Altoona, and

Whereas, There are large numbers of sick soldiers on the train just from the prisons of the South, and

Whereas, The want of proper ventilation whatever appears to have been made by the Railroad Company, and who, from the nature of these diseases, render their presence created a body politic, by the name and title of the Pittsburgh and Ohio Columbian oil company, and by such name and title shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, impleading and being impleaded, and of granting and receiving in its corporate name, property, real and personal, and of holding and improving the same in the State of Ohio, and to obtain therefrom any and all profits that may arise therefrom, and to sell, dispose of, mortgage or lease the same, or any part thereof, and of the products thereof, as they may deem proper.

Section fifth provides that this corporation shall pay into the Treasury of the commonwealth a bonus of one-half of one per centum on the capital stock hereby authorized, both hereafter created, in four equal annual instalments, and such taxes or dividends as is or may be provided by the laws of this Commonwealth. Said company shall be individually liable for all debts due mechanics, workmen and laborers employed by said company, and for all materials and supplies furnished to said company, to be sued for and collected as is provided in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act incorporating the Lawrenceville and iron company, approved the 5th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

An act to incorporate the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Quaker Run Improvement Company," changing the name of said company to that of "The Quaker Run Improvement Company; also, to change the par value of their stock, and to authorize the said company to issue preferred stock.

An act to incorporate the Birch Island Run Navigation Company.

An act to incorporate the Lehigh Mining Company.

An act to incorporate the Eagle Gold Mining Company.

An act to incorporate the Sherman Mining and Exploring Company.

An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company.

An act to construe a certain act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Kersey Oil and Mineral Company," approved the 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, was defeated.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Dauphin and Colorado Gold Mining Company, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1864.

An act to incorporate the Western Coal Company.

An act to incorporate the Butler and Lawrence Plank Road Company, was defeated.

An act to incorporate the Bostman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. The act provides that Richard C. Gray, James J. Bennett, David P. Lee, W. W. Wilkins and Samuel M. Long, of Allegheny county, are hereby appointed commissioners, who, or any five of them, are authorized, and empowered, from and after the passage of this act, to establish an insurance company, to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, by the name and title of the Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to five hundred thousand dollars; and said company shall be organized and managed according to the provisions of an act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies, approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1856, excepting section eight, and be limited to the risks described in the first class, in the seventh section of said act, and that section hird be amended, allowing the payment of stock to be made in the law money of the United States, instead of gold and silver.

An act to incorporate the Johnstown and Armagh Turnpike Company.

Supplement to an act incorporating the Garrick Oil and Mining Company, approved August 18, 1864.

An act authorizing the Black Diamond Coal and Iron Company to increase its capital stock.

Supplement to the act incorporating the Independent Oil and Mining Company, approved August 18, 1864.

An act to enable the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company to create and issue preferred stock and dispose of the same, relating to passenger fares on said road, and to extend the time for completing said road to the city of Erie.

An act to incorporate the Uniontown and Redstone Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Coalfield Railroad Company. Laid over.

An act to authorize the Union Land and Mineral Company, with the consent of the local municipal authorities interested, in the counties of Erie and Crawford, to build, construct and equip street railways.

A further supplement to an act relating to local bounty laws in the county of Butler.

An act relating to the payment of bounties in the borough of Armagh, Indiana county.

An act to repeal portions of a certain act, entitled "Supplement to an act to incorporate the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Co.," approved the 17th day of February, A. D. 1863.

An act in relation to the collection of taxes in the borough of New Castle, in the county of Lawrence.

An act to incorporate the National Union and Sailors' Home Association.

An act to incorporate the Home Club of Franklin, Venango county.

An act to repeal a supplementary to an act for the more effectual preservation of the Cumberland Road, approved April 13, 1864, so far as the same relates to the county of Washington.

An act to incorporate the Madera Coal and Improvement Company.

An act relating to the paving of streets in Oil City, in Venango county.

An act to incorporate the Legal Tender Oil Company.

An act granting a pension to John L. Miller, of Erie county.

An act to incorporate the Merchant's Express Company.

An act to incorporate the Erie and Western Transportation Company.

An act to authorise the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Meadville to levy and collect an additional tax.

An act relating to the Nescopec Coal Company.

An act to extend the provisions of an act, entitled, an act relative to mechanics' liens in the counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill, approved Feb. 17, A. D. 1858, to the counties of Westmoreland and Allegheny.

An act relating to M'Clure township, in Allegheny county. The act provides that from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful in the township of M'Clure, in Allegheny county, to elect but one supervisor of roads and highways, and it shall be the duty of said supervisor, annually hereafter, to receive proposals for keeping and maintaining said roads and highways in good and sufficient order, as by law directed, the said supervisor to give one month's notice in one newspaper in said county, or by printed handbills, inviting said proposals, all bids to be submitted to the Board of Auditors of said township; a majority agreeing, the supervisor shall award the same, taking bonds with good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of said contract, in twice the sum so agreed upon. In no instance shall the supervisor be a party, directly or indirectly, in said contract. Should no contract be made, then it will be the duty of the supervisor to proceed as the law now provides in such cases.

Section 2d provides that it shall be the duty of the supervisor under this act to collect the road tax in money, which tax shall be deposited quarterly with the towship treasurer. All money to be drawn by warrant, to be countersigned by the president of the board of auditors. Payments to be made on said contracts or otherwise as may be agreed upon by the parties in interest. All accounts to be audited as the existing law directs, and all laws conflicting with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby repealed, so far as relates to the said township.

An act increasing the fees of justices of the peace and constables in the county of Washington.

Supplement to the act incorporating the Local Telegraph Company, the name of which was changed to the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company, authorizing them to extend their lines and to connect with and purchase other telegraph lines.

An act to incorporate the Nottingham Coal Company,

An act to change the time of holding the several courts in the Seventeenth Judicial District.

An act allowing the United Republic Petroleum Company to hold real estate.

An act to remove certain prisoners in Venango county to the jail of Crawford county.

An act to extend the privileges of the Bennett Branch Improvement Company.

An act to incorporate the Laurel Run Improvement Company.

An act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in the several counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Washington, Beaver, Perry, Juniata, Montgomery and Union. Laid over.

A further supplement to an act relating to the removal of the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from a portion of Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Howard Coal and Iron Company, approved 18th day of August, A. D., 1864.

An act for the relief of wives and children deserted by their husbands and fathers, in the county of Allegheny. This act provides that if any man, being within the limits of Allegheny county, or who has place of residence is within the limits of the same, has, or hereafter shall separate himself from his wife, or from his children, or from wife and children, it shall be lawful for any alderman, justice of the peace or magistrate residing within the limits of said county of Allegheny, upon information made before him, under oath or affirmation, by his wife or children or either of them, or by any other person or persons, to issue his warrant to the sheriff, or to any constable in said county, for the arrest of the person against whom information shall be made as aforesaid, and bind him over with one sufficient surety, to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, according to law.

Section 2 provides that the warrant aforesaid shall be returned to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, when it shall be lawful for said Court, after hearing, to order the person against whom complaint has been made, being of sufficient ability, to pay such sum as said Court shall think reasonable and proper, for the comfortable support and maintenance of the said wife or children, or both, not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, and to commit such person to the jail of said county, there to remain until he comply with such order, or give security by one or more sureties to the Commonwealth, and in such sums as the Court shall direct, for the performance thereof, or be discharged by due course of law.

An act increasing the pay and fees of the several officers in Venango county. Laid over.

An act to incorporate the Lushbaugh Improvement Company.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks in the borough of Freeport, Armstrong county, and within two miles of said borough.

An act to increase the per capita tax in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county.

An act to incorporate the Sugar Creek Mining and Transportation Company.

Mr. Slack read a bill incorporating the Gold and Silver Hydraulic Company.

An act to regulate the mode for the assessment of damages growing out of the rebel raid in the Cumberland Valley, was the special order of the House Thursday evening, and after a spirited and thoroughly discussion, running into midnight, the bill was defeated. The subject had been referred to a committee, which reported it back to the House with a negative recommendation. The question was on the adoption of this report, and was adopted by a vote of 52 ayes to 43 nays.

DIED:

WILLIAMS—On Saturday afternoon the 18th inst., ELLEN, wife of Rev. John Williams M. E. Minister.

Funeral on Tuesday at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are respec fully invited to attend.

BENNETT—On Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock P. M., CAPT. PHILIP R. HILL, aged 36 years.

The funeral will leave his late residence, No. 80 River Avenue, Allegheny City, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.
Cognac Brandy—best imported.
Fine Old Madeira and Sherry Wines.
Claret and Champagne Wines.
Jamaica Rum.
Pure Old Holland Gin.
Pure Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
"Bell's" Old Rye Whisky.
Pure Port Wine.
Our Brandies, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines are purchased on hand from the proprietors of the most celebrated vineyards, and being received direct from the Custom House, we will warrant them a pure vintry and unadulterated.
Our stock of the above goods cannot fail to please.

N. McCLARAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. mh14

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
ONE of the best Drug Stores in the city is offered for SALE. Address DRUGGIST,
mh20-3t COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Dacotah Oil Company will be held at the office of Andrews Kincaid, No. 125 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday evening, March 20, 1865, at 7 o'clock P. M.
mh20-3t GEO. E. PRINCE, President.

CAUTION—OIL LOST.—ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing or improperly selling any Oil or Oil Barrels which may have been caught in the river during the recent flood. All persons having possession of any Oil so caught are hereby notified that a Committee has been appointed to collect such Oil or Oil Barrels and are prepared to pay liberally for the return or such information as will lead to the recovery of the same.

HUGH McKELVY, }
FRED'K FISHER, } Committee
JAS. MAWHINNEY, }

mh 20-6t

4TH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, MARCH 20, 1865.

U. S. Government Depository.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To accommodate the public we have made
SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS
and will furnish to purchasers desiring it,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE,
Exchange on London, Paris, Frankfort,
—AND—
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
GOOD OVER ALL EUROPE.

JAMES O'CONNOR, President,
S. D. HERRON, Cashier,
THOMAS DONNELLY, Vice President,
ALLEN DUNN, Assistant Cashier,

4TH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. Government Depository,
PITTSBURGH.
mh20-1w

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Additional Notaries in Allegheny and Butler.

The Education of Soldiers' Orphans.

The Cumberland Raid Bill Defeated.

Important Local Bills Passed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 18.

SENATE.—The following bills passed:

Incorporating the Plumer and Rouseville Railroad Company.

Act amending the law of evidence.

Preventing the Kersey Oil and Mining Company from building railroads in Venango Co.

Act enabling special partners to contribute to the common stock in cash, money or merchandise.

Act incorporating the Lawrenceville Ferry Company.

Act providing for the examination of the claims of the creditors of the Cumberland Road.

Incorporating the Mount Pleasant Railroad Company.

Increasing the fees of the District Attorney of Butler and other counties.

Appointing additional Notaries Public in Allegheny and Butler.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Turnpike Co.

The evening session was occupied with a discussion on the act providing for the continuance of the education and maintenance of orphan children of deceased soldi

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE

National Freedmen's Association Endorsed.

Healthy Condition of Book Concerns.

Improvement of Pittsburgh Depository Recommended.

THIRD DAYS' PROCEEDINGS

Destructive Fire in Canton.

Conference opened its third session on Friday morning, at the appointed hour. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. C. Taylor.

Revs. E. Birkett and J. McIntyre were granted superannuated relations at their own request. Rev. Henry Kearn was continued in a superannuated relation.

Revs. J. E. Chapin, F. Merrick, D. D., Owens Painter and J. Evans were introduced to the Conference.

The examination of those who are on trial was commenced, A. R. Chapman, W. H. Morton, and William Pittinger were continued.

The fifth question was taken up, and R. T. Miller, H. H. Fairall, W. P. Turner, I. G. Gogley, P. Leonard, Committee on Bethel cause presented the following report: recommening the appointment of Robert Hopkins, as Finance Secretary for Western Pennsylvania.

An important report was received from the Committee on Freedmen, expressing the interest of the Conference in making provision for those who, notwithstanding, they have not heretofore been recognized as citizens by the Government, have never betrayed her supporters; and recommending that all the churches, as early as possible, take up collections for their relief.

Report from the Centenary Board was presented, and committed to the Committee on the Centenary Fund.

Reports from the Book Concerns of the M. E. Church were presented to the Conference, and they show that they are in a very healthy condition; also, that they are materially enlarging their boundaries.

A resolution was adopted recommending the improvement of the Pittsburgh Depository.

Q. Gray, James R. Mills, N. P. Kerr, Q. H. Fkey, W. A. Allen, J. B. Uber, J. M. Bray Jr., Louis Fayne, Noah G. Miller, T. S. Hodgson, J. J. Jones, Ezra M. Wood, Jos Gledhill were examined by Bishop Morris, admitted into full connection, and elected to Deacons' orders. The Bishop's address to the young men was in his own quiet and impressive manner, and was listened to with attention by all the Conference.

The Bishop was requested to appoint a committee of one minister and one layman from each District to make arrangements for the centenary celebration of Methodism, and also the appointment of a minister to preach a memorial sermon before the next Conference.

The Educational Committee presented a report which was adopted in part. So much of it as referred to Mt. Union and Allegheny Colleges was recommitted.

The Doxology was sung, and the Conference adjourned, with a Benediction, by Rev. T. M Hudson.

The proceedings of the Conference were interrupted during the afternoon by the cry of fire, which soon completed the church. When we arrived at the fire we discovered that a warehouse comne ted with Col. J. Ball's large manufacturing establishment was all in flames. For a time it was feared that the whole establishment would be destroyed; but by the indefatigable efforts of the fire companies, together with the citizens and members of the Conference, the flames were controlled and confined to the ware room. The fire is supposed to have originated from the sparks flying from a locomotive. The loss of Colonel J. Ball will be over $5,000, on which there was an insurance of $2,000 equally divided between the Etna and Home Insurance.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—Following are additional election returns of spring elections for borough and township officers to those given on Saturday:

MONONGAHELA BOROUGH—Judge, Richard Perry; Inspectors, John Cummings, Louis De Haven; Assessor, Thomas Rossiter; Justices of the Peace, Wm. Gallagher, John Creegan; Constable, Thos. Rossiter; School Directors, Henry T. O'Kane, Martin Myers; Councilmen, Jacob Brasey Nathan Brooks, John Sworn, John Shattock, Robert Edgar; Burgess, Henry T. O'Kane.

INDIANA TOWNSHIP—Justice of the Peace, W. W. Shaw; Judge of Elections, Geo. Hesinger; Assessor, Jacob Hogey; Auditor, J. B. Beatty; Inspectors, Wm. Brown, Jr., Benjamin F. Prager; Constable, Wm. Allen; Clerk, D. M'Clellan; Inspector, Wm. Barkley; Return Inspector, John S. Negley; Supervisors, John Minert, Wm. Sleigh, John Cochran, C. Wise.

EAST BIRMINGHAM.—Assessor, John N. Jarrett; School Directors M. A. Arnoult, W. P. Williams, Louis Snader; Auditors, Charles Rane, Frederick Path; Judge of Elections, David Sherring; Inspector, David Hamm; Return Inspector, Geo. Prantiny; Constable, C. Feidt.

UNION TOWNSHIP—Justice of the Peace, Philip Stevens; School Directors, J. K. Holmes, Thomas Stevenson, A. M'Clelland, George Marshall; Constable, Aaron Foreman; Auditor, Thomas Stevenson; Assessor, Bernard Young; Supervisor, J. B. Cuming; Judge, Wm. Frew; Inspector, Thomas Boyd.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.—School Directors, Springer Harbaugh, 1 year; Geo. R. White, 1 year; Thomas Aiken, 2 years; B. B. Phillips, 2 years; Joseph Dilworth, 3 years; C. W. Batchelor, 3 years, Auditors, Thomas Aiken, 3 years; John Murdock, 2 years; Wm. A. Burchfield, 1 year; Assessor, David Aiken; Supervisors, Henry Strothoff, John McCall; Constable, Josias Meyers; Judge of Elections, John R. Ramsey; Inspector, Johnston Ross; Town Clerk, Moses Horn.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.—Justice of Peace—Duncan Hamilton, 109; Assessor—John Horner, 86; School Directors—Wm. S. Haven, 70; Isaac Mills, 81; J. S. Blackwell, 45; Judges of Elections—James M'Kelvy, 101; Inspectors of Elections—James Swissheim, 55, Daniel Kuhns, 48; Auditor—Samuel Elder, 70; I. D. Davidson, 38; Supervisors—Elijah M'Williams, 77; John Adams, 26; Lewis Fogle, 111; Township Treasurer, J. Sheaffer, 97; Town Clerk—John J. M'Fee, 70; Constables—Daniel Weaver, 20; Ebenezer Smith, 40; Elijah M'Williams, 57.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.—The full Union ticket was elected in this borough. Considerable interest was manifested, and a large vote was polled. The following persons were elected: Burgess, Thomas Ferguson; Council, R. H. Cuddy, Col. J. W. Balantine, George Higby, A. L. Jones, Charles Gelger; Justice of the Peace, John P. Veerheller; School Directors, Rev. David R. Kerr, Samuel Carnahan; Judge of Elections, George K. Gamble; Assessor, A. L. Jones; Inspectors, Capt. W. N. Irwin, N. Balantine; Auditors, S. H. French, Samuel Biven.

APPOINTMENT OF VIEWERS.—A week or two since the Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad made application for the appointment of viewers to assess damages in the matter of the building of the proposed connection between the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad lines, a report of which appeared in the COMMERCIAL. The decision being against the road, an amended plea was put in, and the matter argued on Saturday before Judges Mellon, Stowe and Brown. As before stated, it is proposed to make the connection outside of the city limits, on property belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Denny, embracing seventy-seven lots, valued at $77,000 Exceptions are filed as follows:

First, That the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company has no power, under its charter, to build the branch.

Second—That the company has made a lease with the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad Company, for a period of nine hundred and ninety-ninety years, to furnish, construct and operate the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and that the said company, (A. V. R. R.,) by this lease, has parted with all right to make this branch.

Third—That by an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Mrs. Denny, no connection can be made with said road at the point at which it is proposed to be done by this branch.

The matter was argued by Messrs. George P. Hamilton and Thomas Howard for the company, and by Hon. W. H. Lowrie and John H. Hampton for Mrs. Denny. At the conclusion of the argument the court took possession of the papers, and will render a decision at a subsequent day.

BURIALS OF SOLDIERS.—Among the burials of soldiers from the hospitals in Washington City, during last week, were the following: John Statler, company K, 6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and Frank Hart, company I, 53d Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of *Jayne's Expectorant*, by those troubled with a Slight Cough and Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and Pain in the Breast, will soon load, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once *Jayne's Expectorant*. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold everywhere mh20—3tmws.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY appearance so often left when dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct26-1y

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest payable annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
$1 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14-d&w-3m

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja24-2m

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja31-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY FREESTON, BYRON B. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7-3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 6.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attent on to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves, in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that 'in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who shall fail to report themselves to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their fidelity to the United States, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and shall not return to the same, being duly enrolled, shall be part the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with leave to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, only ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known the provisions of said act, and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify the n that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 16th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-[illegible].

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H SEWARD, Secretary of state."

The records and returns of th se deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations; except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

JAMES B. FRY,
mh15 Provost Marshal General.

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,

27 IRWIN STREET,

ja7-tf

DIXON'S

Blackberry Carminative.

FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

ITS VIRTUES ARE WELL KNOWN. ITS EFFECTS ARE SPEEDY AND CERTAIN.

☞ For sale by all Druggists in the United States. B. L. FARNESTOCK & CO. and JOS FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.
ALLEN & ROBINSON, Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.
mh18-3t-eod

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

First night of the engagements of the distinguished young tragedian
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS!
Who will appear in his beautiful rendition of the PRINCE OF DENMARK!
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Shakspeare's sublime masterpiece of
HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.
Hamlet.....Edwin Adams,
Supported by the talented and efficient Company.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager
Commences at 8 p. m.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF LITTLE JOCK.
Tremendous bill for THIS EVENING.
The grand military spectacle of
The French Spy; or, the Fall of Algiers.
In three acts, with all the original music, dances, effects, ballets, tableaux and the terrific broad sword combat, Marietta Ravel as the French Spy.
Laughable negro acts, beautiful dances, wonderful gymnastics, &c., &c., by Misses Ravel, Lehman, Christine, Elmora Dulle, Miller, and Messrs. Ben Wheeler Hart, Blake, W. H. Lester, Derious, Davis Berger, and the entire Company.
REMEMBER TO NIGHT.

ENGLISH OPERA,
AT MASONIC HALL.

Directors.....Messrs. Campbell & Castle.
Manager.....Mr. Frank Rivers.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. M. Weston.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. W. G. Deitrich.

LAST THREE NIGHTS
CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20th and 21st, will be performed the great Comic Opera by Donizzetti, called the
ELIXER OF LOVE.

WEDNESDAY—Last Night. Farewell benefit of Mr. S. C. Campbell.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To accommodate all classes, seats to a portion of the Hall will be 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at the music store of C. C. Meller, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The overture will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Books of the opera for sale at the door.
W. H. ROUGH, Business Agent.

CONCERT HALL,
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON!

The Great and Novel Reflector of the Universe,

Pronounced by the most critical and fashionable audiences and the entire press of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and all other Eastern and Western cities wherever the Stereopticon has been exhibited. *The Scientific Wonder of the day! One of the most interesting and instructive entertainment ever placed before the public.*

A series of exhibitions will be given here, commencing

MONDAY, March 20th, at 8 o'clock,

with tours through the world, and fresh transcripts of all that is striking in landscape, fare or beauty in the architecture or sculpture in stationary, reproduced with *BRILLIANT AND STARTLING EFFECTS*. The panorama ous sea views with moonlight effect, interesting local views, portraits of Uncle Sam, &c.

Public will not be disappointed in believing that the STEREOPTICON is truly a scientific wonder. It is not to be viewed at a glance, but *unfolds itself by continuance*. The traveling spectator can verify its accuracy, and the "home-bred youth" appreciate its wonderful beauties.

Change of Programme each Evening.

ADMISSION, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

Ticket office at C. C. Meller's and Kleber & Brothers, where seats may be secured without extra charge.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Children, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents. mh14-tf

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
180 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, and by the vast number of corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. feb28-1y

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $20. Call and see it at Empire Hall, Fifth street, (up under beautiful), and are warranted three years. Room, 13 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
de20-1y Agent.

ERNEST ATHELL,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & RAYNER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted for five years. Low Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se16-1y

FOR SALE—

The subscriber, acting Executor of Dr. PETER SHOENBERGER, deceased, offers for sale the property known as the "Lockport Furnace property," situate at Lockport, in the county of Westmoreland, and State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and thirty acres of land, on which stand the Lockport Furnace, a coal house, several tenant houses and a barn, now in the possession of Samuel Baker. The land is bounded on one side, by the Conemaugh river, on about 30 acres of it is cleared and the balance upland, the Pennsylvania railroad passing about midway through it. There are veins of stone coal and iron ore upon it, which has been worked, and there is strong reason to believe that there is a deposit of oil under the land which can be reached at no unreasonable depth. An old grist mill with never failing water many years ago, and it was a tradition, that the Indians had discovered a thick lower vein of stone coal was passed through, and that at the point where the water escaped it escaped from the opening. It is not now susceptible of proof why this mill was abandoned, but there is a probability that it was the odors of oil that caused it, its presence at that day being regarded as a draw back instead of the value of it now. About 3 miles further West, in cutting the roadway of the Penna. railroad, out of the side hill, skirting the Conemaugh river, a stratum of rock, said to be fifteen feet in thickness, was exposed, which, when broken, emits the odor of petroleum. The general formation of the country in that neighborhood would indicate that the same rock ought to be found at some distance under the surface. Coal, which is situated in a basin formed by the Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, in which both oil deposits ought to be found, if they exist in that region. A valuable vein of fire clay is also found on this property. Whilst millions of dollars are being invested in supposed oil and other mineral lands at remote points from railroads or other means of transportation, here is a property, on the very track of the Pennsylvania railroad, which presents much stronger inducements for investment on the hypothesis which has carried so much capital into remote localities. It will be the attention of capitalists, and especially of oil operators, to this property.

JOHN G. MILES.
Executor of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, deceased.
Huntingdon, January 12, 1865. ja24-2taw-2m

PUBLIC SALE OF THE LAWRENCE ROLLING MILL WORKS WITH COAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence county, State of Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale on the premises, THURSDAY, the fourth (4th) day of May, A. D. 1865, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Ironton, county of Lawrence aforesaid, known as the "Lawrence Rolling Mill Works," and including a tract of land from the northwest corner of Vesuvius and Second streets N. 38 deg. E. 36 feet, thence N. 38 deg. 30 min. W. 450 feet, to a stake from which a Sycamore twelve inches in diameter bears west thirteen feet, and a hickory three inches in diameter bears east fifteen feet, thence N. 71 deg. 31 min. E. 200 feet, thence S. 18 deg. 36 min. E. parallel with the first mentioned line to Vesuvius street aforesaid, thence to said street to the place of beginning, on which is situated the rolling mill and fix tures. Also, lots 66, 67, 412 and 413 of said city of Ironton, on which are situated houses of workmen. Also, the coal privileges belonging to said rolling mill, acquired by contract with the Ohio Iron and Coal Company and Dempsey, Rogers & Ellison, together with the houses erected for the use of the miners at the coal works. Also all the tools and about said rolling mill and coal works.

Appraised at $45,000. Terms of sale—one-fourth cash in hand, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, and one-fourth in eighteen months, with interest on the deferred payments, and the confirmation of sale.

SHER'AN G. JOHNSON,
mh15-6t Receiver of James Rodgers & Co.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Cordelia R. Dawson, a minor child. In Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, No. 127, December Term, 1864. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, made February 8th, 1865, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, situate in the city and county of Allegheny, on SATURDAY, April 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the equal undivided one half part of all that certain lot situate in the city of Allegheny, marked No. 9, in William Robinson Jr.'s plan of the subdivision of out-lots, Nos. 175 and 180, in the reserve tract, called the Aurora Vista extension of Allegheny—beginning on Palo Alto street, at the distance of 6 8 feet from the North Common; thence north 46 degrees 30 minutes, thence by said avenue 16 feet west to a 19 feet alley; thence south by said alley 20 feet; thence east 110 feet to the place of beginning.

Terms made known at sale.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys for Guardian.

mh16-21t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. — In accordance with the order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, March 25th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., a lot on Center Avenue, fronting on Miller street, Seventh Ward, 20 feet, and in depth 120 feet, on which is erected one two-story frame house and other improvements. Terms cash.

J. R. RUTH, Administrator of
mh6-2t Haw H. S. WILSON, deceased.

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fet

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1865. FORT PITT BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS. 1865.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Bed Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat and Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

JAMES MAFFETT.....JAMES OLD
MAFFETT & OLD,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa
Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS. Brass and Iron Cocks, Tanks, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.
We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address
fe17 MAFFETT & OLD, P. O. Box 112.

ANDREWS, ARMSTRONG & ABEY,
ENGINE BUILDERS and
PRACTICAL MACHINISTS
CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of double and single acting engines blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers and shafting.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. dec1-6m

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
PRICE & SIMS,
Successors to W. G. Price,
Corner Penna. avenue and Price street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Boadstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sad and Clock Weights, Hollow Ware Castings, Pulley Hangers and Couplin; Castings of all kinds for Agricultural Implements.
Also, Castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. ja25-1y

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER,
WINE and CLARET BOTTLES
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First street
Pittsburgh, Pa. sold-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. ly2-cy

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my24-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe22-1y A. BRADLEY, Pres't. W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LIBERTY AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct6-1y
G. W. KIEFER.....L. L. STRAUB.....W. HUMMEL

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER, STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
LEATHER,
Office, No. 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
ja24-1y

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material and workmanship. ly15 by

S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS.
No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

EULER & SAUNTER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons.
All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice. EULER & SAUNTER.
de17-8 No 7 St. Clair street.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 72 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [1y.only]

JOSEPH PENNOCK.....ROBERT C. TOTTEN
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN.
(Successors to Jos. Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILL ROLLS, warranted. Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Oak Retorts, Oil stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Caps; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja31-1y

E. EDMUNDS.....W. R. BATEMAN
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods Cornices, Fringes Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboar Prints Window Shades &c. &c. ap7

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
ly26-1y *PITTSBURGH.*

M. WHITMORE.....C. H. WOLFE.....G. J. DUFF.....T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFE, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET Pittsburgh. ly6

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
ly26-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja6-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CARPETS.
FIRST ARRIVAL.
We are now receiving our
SPRING STOCK,
Comprising the finest and most complete assortment of
WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY, and INGRAIN
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUG MATS, &c.,
Which we are enabled to sell at prices lower than ever reached last season.
**OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6's. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 7.30 Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

ALSO—Gold, U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

mh16

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. T. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 18, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 5-20's	108 00	.....
Exchange Bank	88 00	.....
Citizens Bank	.....	87 00
Mechanics Bank	74 00	.....
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	78 00
Fourth National Bank	170 00	.....
Dalzell Oil Company	7 62½	.....
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	8 75	.....
Columbia	.....	77 00
Central Railway	.....	1 65
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	5 00	.....
Merchants'	.....	94
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	2 75
Ohio Valley	1 60	.....
Paxton	.....	5 00
Hersencck	90	.....
Hemlock	.....	4 25
Caldwell	.....	6 25
Cherry Run & Blood	.....	1 50
West Virginia	.....	1 75
Rynd	4 00	.....
National, of Pittsburg	1 50	.....

SATURDAY, March 18—P. M.

The attendance at the People's Exchange this evening, was pretty fair, though the sales were comparatively limited. The ruling stock was Pittsburgh and New York. After considerable adroit skirmishing, several hundred shares sold readily at 2 05, but at the close this figure failed to buy the stock. Central Basin declined to 1 30, and a few shares changed hands at that price. Cherry Run and Pitt Hole was firm at 1 00. Cherry Run Central declined to 2 08, and little inquiry for the stock. Ross was steady at 1 35. As a general thing the price of stocks ruled lower, and there was not much disposition to operate largely. The sudden decline in gold, and the consequent change in all values of which gold is the standard, will serve to limit for awhile stock transactions, particularly in speculative shares. Still the striking of a well or two will speedily dissolve all cautious doubts, and the operators will become wild again. There are hundreds of augurs perforating the earth in oil regions, some of which have reached depths where oil may reasonably be expected to be found, and it is fair to presume that strikes may occur any day on the territory of the companies whose stock is called night after night on the list. It is a safe rule, then, to invest carefully, keep cool, and wait patiently results. Divide your investments. If you miss in one, you may win in another. The following list of actual sales will give a correct view of the tone of the market:

500	shares Central Basin			1 30
100	do	do		1 30
100	do	do		1 30
500	shares Cherry Run and Blood Farm			1 10
400	do	do	do	1 10
500	shares Cherry Run and Pit Hole			1 00
200	do	do	do	1 00
500	do	do	do	1 00
500	shares Pittsburg and New York			2 05
100	do	do	do	1 95
50	do	do	do	2 00
100	do	do	do	2 05
100	do	do	do	2 05
100	do	do	do	2 05
50	do	do	do	2 05
150	do	do	do	2 05
300	shares Ross			1 34
500	shares Tarr, Storry and Cherry Run			1 00
500	do	do	do	1 00
500	do	do	do	1 00
800	do	do	do	1 00
200	do	do	do	1 00
300	do	do	do	1 00

AFTER BOARD.

100	shares Western Pennsylvania	2 00
300	do Cherry Run and Pit Hole	2 04
100	do do Central	2 08

The closing "bids" to buyers, and "offers" to sell were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Banner	1 00	1 75
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 70
Caldwell of Philadelphia	5 55	6 00
Cherry Run Central	2 05	2 08
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 20	1 67
Columbia	72 00	75 00
Dimk Creek	15 00	19 00
Hydrodo	1 50	1 65
Fleming and Blood	2 50	3 50
Great American	.....	5 00
Horsencck	1 00	1 05
Lladelo Oil and Mining	.....	1 00
Mcronauts'	48	58
McAboy and Cherry Run	1 04	1 10
Monongahela Pioneer	50	70
National, of Pittsburgh	1 25	2 00
Ohio Valley	1 60	2 05
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	5 00	5 50
Paxton	.....	4 25
Pallilas	3 75	4 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	2 62	2 65
Rynd Farm	4 25	5 00
Stella	69	80
Star Wells	92	1 00
Steel Well	40 00	45 00
Tuck Petroleum of New York	3 00	4 00
Talon Lubric	90	92
Western Pennsylvania	2 90	3 05
Whitely Creek	1 85	1 95

Jay Cooke, the Government Loan Subscription Agent, has just completed an arrangement with Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, which will place the seven-thirties, through the machinery of their three hundred offices all over California, Oregon, Nevada and Colorado. Large shipments of seven-thirty notes have already been made by Mr. Cooke to San Francisco for this purpose. The immense amounts of gold now hoarded on the Pacific side are expected to be removed and brought to the East by this measure.

—The Second National Bank of Titusville has organized and forwarded $100,000 of its securities. The officers are: Chas. Hyde, President; E. H. Hyde, Cashier; Directors, J. D. Alager, O. K. Howe, J. H. Dalzell, W. H. Abbott, Chas. Hyde, W. C. Hyde, E. B. Grandin. With this array of capital and business qualifications, the Bank will at once command the confidence of the business portion of oildom. They propose to go into operation as soon as circumstances will permit.

Jay Cooke reports the sale of the Seven-Thirty Loan, on Friday last, at $2,564,350. The largest Western subscription was $160,000, from Pittsburgh, and the largest Eastern subscription $403,650, from New York. There were 1,791 individual subscriptions.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.

FIRST BOARD.

U S 6s, '81 coupons, 108¾@108¾; U S 5-20s, coupons, 108¾; U S 10-40s, coupons, 94⅝@95; U S 6s, 1 year certificates, 98¾; N Y Central, 96@100¾; Reading, 106½; Erie, 66@66½; Hudson River, 113; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne, and Chicago 88¾@89.

The markets generally exhibit a partial recovery of confidence, but transactions do not show a corresponding improvement, the indisposition to buy being almost universal.

At the morning board, stocks were very dull, the only active shares being Erie and Northwestern preferred.

Governments were dull; Five-twenties and Sixes of '81 were stationary. Ten-forties were stronger and advanced ⅝.

The Gold Room is comparatively quiet. It was reported in the Room during the morning, professedly upon official information, that Jeff. Davis has resigned the Presidency. Some of the Soutern members showed their faith in the report by selling freely. The price opened at 164¾, rose to 166¼, and subsequently declined to 163¾.

Money is rather more stringent. The large drafts of the Government on the National Banks have temporarily lessened the ability of these institutions to lend; and but for the fact of the wants of brokers being rather limited, the tightness might produce embarrassment.

The rate on call loans is steady at 7 per cent. There is very little business done in commercial paper. Only first class names are in demand, the rates range at 8@10 per cent.

New York Finance and Trade.

The general merchandise markets have been completely unsettled by the large decline in the Gold quotations, and generally with the precious metal depreciated (?) 17@20 per cent. since Tuesday, commercial values may will be called nominal. In some departments there has been almost a panic; all kinds of Domestic products have sold at greatly reduced prices. Pork has sold at reduction of three dollars per barrel, but the closing quotations showed some improvement. All other kinds of produce were dull and lower, while holders were generally anxious to realize, yet were unwilling to sell at such a sacrifice as the acceptance of buyers' offers would in many cases necessitate. The hope obtains in some quarters that Gold may yet advance and remain some time at a higher figure; but it is evident that the wish is father to the thought, as the impression appears to be that the level has not yet been found. Many kinds of produce are unsaleable at almost any price, so confident are on buyers that Gold will touch a lower point. In the present state of trade our Review will be found of unusual interest and value, as the full details are there embraced.

Toledo Grain Market.

Flour—Dull, no sales. We quote: Fine, $6@6 25; superfine, $5 50@5 75; extra, $5@5 25; double extra and fancy, $5 75@6 00. Buckwheat, $8. Rye Flour, $8.

Wheat—Sales 1,000 bush amber Michigan at $1 68; 1,000 bush do at $1 67½. Other grades not in demand.

Corn—Dull; we did not hear of any on the market, and there was no inquiry.

Oats—Offered, but no buyers.

Rye—Held at $1 10.

Barley—Spring, $1 40; winter, $1 50.

Cloverseed—Sale last evening of 85 bush at $12; to-day 50 bush at $12.

Philadelphia Inspection.

The following are the inspections of flour and meal for the week ending March 16, 1865:

Half barrels of Superfine	150
Barrels of superfine	10,980
" Middlings	18
" Rye	103
" Corn meal	513
Total	11,766

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, March 20, 1865.

Business on Saturday was dull and neglected. Dealers manifested no disposition to operate to any extent. The extraordinary rise in our rivers, together with the immense destruction of property on the Allegheny from Oil City to Pittsburgh, was the general theme of conversation. The consequence was trade was not much sought after, hence the operations were only in a retail way. On the Monongahela landing, business was not very active. The packet Julia was busily engaged in discharging a heavy cargo, principally on railroad account. She returned to Zanesville on Saturday evening with a fair trip and full of people. The Golden Era left for Portsmouth in the afternoon as usual. She had a good trip. There was no other departures. The G ide No. 3 did not leave on Saturday on account of the high water. She will leave this afternoon for Cincinnati. The Silver Cloud No. 3 is receiving for St. Paul. The Empire City was also detained. The fact is the present flood has deranged matters, and it will take some days to put matters straight. The Argonaut No. 2 left for Louisville with all the freight she could manage. The Bayard will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Parkersburg at eleven a. m. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind. The Minerva, from Wheeling, had a fair trip. She will leave for that port at noon. The fine packet Wauanita came in from St. Louis with a large trip. One item being 1,542 barrels flour destined for the Eastern market. A number of steamers are due and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market contains a moderate supply. Former prices have been well maintained We note sales of 60 barrels choice at $7 50@8 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing. Prices have a downward tendency. Among the sales were 7 packages from store at 30@35 ₱ ₱.

GRAIN—The market was just in that condition that correct figures could not be obtained. The receipts for some days have been pretty much cut off. Buyers, however, were scarce. Wheat—We omit figures in the present issue. Corn was dull and was offered at $1 15 per bushel, without purchasers. Oats were more fancied. The supply on hand has been materially reduced. We quote nominally at 80@85 for first hands and store.

POTATOES—The supply in the market at this time is not large. Sales 40 bbls peach blows at $3 25.

FLOUR—The demand for this article was limited, being confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the home market. Prices have been declined 25@50 per bbl this week. The rates were for extra family, $10 25@10 75 for the extreme grades. The principal inquiry was for the better descriptions.

BACON—The market remains quiet, with a moderate local demand, at shoulders, 20@20½c; sides, ribbed, 22c; sugar cured hams, 24c; country meat could be purchased at lower prices.

LARD—Was dull; it would not command over 20½c.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply of this article. Sales 84 boxes Western Reserve at 20@22c, and 20 do Hamburg at 23c.

EGGS—Not very active; we note sales of 4 bbls at 20c. The receipts are increasing.

GROCERIES—The market was dull. Prices were too unsettled to quote correctly.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The important news from the Union armies during the week, the consequent large decline in the price of gold, and the constant radical fluctuations of the great "regulator" of commercial values, have completely unsettled the market for domestic goods, and, instead of "regulating" values, have rendered prices of everything so entirely nominal that dealers will scarcely say what they will take, while buyers are afraid to make an offer for fear they will be "picked up." The market for all goods is completely unsettled, and prices wholly nominal. At the auctions prices have been lower with every successive sale, and yesterday cotton goods went at a great sacrifice. We annex some of the prices realized at the sale of Wilmerdings & Mount:—Nashua bleached cottons, 19c; Bennington do, 20c; Rocky Pond do, 17c; blue Flannel, 20@22c; Bristol denims, 21c; Empire State do, 19c; Pittsfield do, 14½c; 4-4 Maxwell bleached sheetings, 27½; 4-4 Hartford do, shirtings, 27½@28c; 4-4 Williamsville bleached shirtings, 37c; 4-4 Centredale do do, 28; 9-8 Bartlett do do, 28; 4-4 Woonsocket do do, 26; 9-8 Falls do, 32; Amoskeag, 2 do, 22; Bedford, 20; Exeter "A" do, 27; Pacific do, 25½; Great Falls "S" do 24; Dwight do, 25½; Lyman shirting, 22; Saratoga Stripes, 26; Whittenton do, 22; Green Briar do, 15; Albany do, 17½; Utica-ville 6 by 3 do, 34½; Milford do, 32; Star Ginghams, 26; 4-4 Bleached Sheetings, 38½; Andover Ticks, 47; Everett do, 42½; Essex Blue Denims, 29½; Corn City do, 20; Uncasville do, 35½; Scoughegan do, 13; Warren do do, 30½; York D C Cottonades, 38; "L D do, 37; "M D do, 44; "L C do, 38½; "2 P" do, 37; and "0 P" do, 37½; Atlantic 4-4 Bleached Sheetings, 24½ cts; 4-4 Maxwell Bleached Sheetings, 28; Atlantawan 4-4 Bleached Cottons, 23; Bristol Brown Sheetings, 22½; Purple Jeans, 36; Super 4-2 Cadet, Cadet Mills' stripes, 36½; plaid Red Flannel, 37½@38; No. 2 4-4 Whitedo, 38@38; and No. 3 4-4, 71. These prices were not accepted at private, but holders refused to name prices.—*Shipping List.*

Philadelphia Dry Goods Sales.

Messrs. John B. Myers & Co., sold yesterday 900 lots American and Foreign Dry Goods. The attendance was full, and in most cases the bidding was most spirited. All the lots offered were disposed of. The foreign goods, the linens especially, brought fair prices, but for the domestics the figures ruled rather lower than last week.

New York Grocery Market.

MOLASSES—This market has been brought almost to a stand by the violent fluctuations and decline in Gold, and our quotations are reduced. Prices are perfectly nominal, the ground is so unsettled. Sugar—The market for raw Sugar continues much depressed, and, with the further considerable fall in gold, the grocers are holding off lower, closing quite nominal at the reduction. Refined, following the downward tendency of the raw, has been very much unsettled; hard can only be quoted at 21c; soft white, 18@22; and yellow, 16@18 each. Messrs. Stuart name no figures at present. Eggs, 30c ₱ dozen; Flour, 50c ₱ bbl; Wheat, 10c ₱ bushel Oats, 5c ₱ bushel; Gunnies, 1c each; Hides, 1c ₱ lb; Iron Mountain Pig Iron, $2 50 ₱ ton; Cold Blast, Cold Malleable and Hot Blast Nos. 1 and 2, $2 50@3 ₱ ton; Tarrone Iron, 1½@3c ₱ lb; Spanish Sole Leather, 19@c ₱ lb; Wax Upper, Nos. 1 and 2, 55@8c ₱ lb; Oak, Buenaire, 50 ₱ lb; Franch, Belgian & ₱ lb; French Kip, 55 ₱ lb; Malt, 20c ₱ bushel; Molasses, New Orleans, 15c ₱ gallon; Dressed Chickens, $2 50 ₱ dozen; Potatoes, 25c ₱ bushel; Beef, City Mess, $2 ₱ bbl; Pork, Mess, $2 ₱ bbl; Hams, city cured, 1c ₱ lb; Shoulders, city, 1c ₱ lb; Turks' Island Salt, 3c ₱ sack; New York Salt, 5c ₱ bbl; Soda, 12c ₱ lb; Whisky, 5c ₱ gallon; Lard, 1½ ₱ lb; Beans, white, 20c ₱ bushel; Alcohol, 3c ₱ gallon; Belcher's and New Orleans Sugar, 1c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, March 20, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY RR. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, AND FROM JANUARY 1st:

	Al. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, Mch. 13th	2267	229	2496
Tuesday, Mch. 14th	679	694	1373
Wednesday, Mch. 15th	2261	612	2873
Thursday, Mch. 16th	6035	178	6213
Friday, Mch. 17th	.....	98	98
Saturday, Mch. 18th	.....	56	56
	11,180	1,865	13,045
Since January 1st	11,098	22,654	34,852

The above exhibits the total receipts of oil from all sources since the beginning of the present year. The present extraordinary rise of water in the Allegheny not only put a stop to transactions, but also destroyed an immense amount of oil property and other materials to the value of millions. In fact, no estimate can be made of the value of property that has been swept away during the past four days. Thousands of barrels of oil were lost. Hay, lumber, rafts, boards, oil well machinery, derricks, and even houses were swept away like chaff before the wind. The present flood was, beyond all doubt, the most destructive that was ever experienced about these parts. The oil merchants seemed to be the heaviest sufferers, whilst other parties can count their losses by thousands. The stock market, as a matter of course, was neglected. We did not learn of any transactions. Prices were altogether nominal.

CRUDE OIL.—The last sales we reported, was at 2c, and packages returned, and 20c, packages included. It may be proper to mention that some holders of Crude are not disposed to part with their stock at those prices. Which figures will rule the market during the week remains to be seen. Should the loss of oil by the flood reach as large a figure as we have heard named, holders will no doubt use that fact to their own advantage. In the meantime the market on Saturday was just in that condition, that correct prices could not be ascertained.

REFINED OIL.—There has been no movement in this article for some days past, and prices were unsettled. The fluctuations in the gold market caused buyers to hold off, until money matters became more regular. We quote tree, nominally at 78c, per gallon, for 10 or 12 bbls lots.

BENZINE.—The market was quiet, with an occasional inquiry for a 50 or 100 barrel lot. Prices ranged from 8 25@8 50 per bbl.

NAPTHA.—The stock on hand is not large. A few small parcels of free was disposed of at 44@45c per gallon.

New York Petroleum Market.

The heavy decline in Gold, materially effected prices yesterday. Crude opened at 36 cents on Wednesday, with occasional small sales to Refiners at 36½@37; fell to 35, same day, was quiet but firm at 36 on Thursday, and sold down to 33 yesterday, closing with more firmness at 33@34 cents, about three cents decline on Tuesday's prices.—See sales since noted: 1,000 bbls crude on the spot, at 33@37 cents; 2,000 do, for all the month, 36 R. O; and 4750 do, for April 33@37½ R. O; and 37, S. O.; closing at 36 R. O. Refined in bond, closed 69@70 lower, and free 86@ below the closing quotations of Tuesday, with very small business.—The sales are 60 barrels bonded, at 54@59½ cents, 1000 do for export, 82½ gold (sold on the 15th) closing at 59@61 currency; 2000 do for June delivery, 60 R. O; 950 do, Free, 73@82½ cents, closing at 75 and 1750 gallons do, in tin, 95@100 cents. Naptha is also lower—150 bbls, 60@66 gravity, 50; and 3000 gallons do, in tin, 46½ in bond. A small lot Residuum sold at $11 50 ₱ bbl.

Received at New York since the first of January—

1865	bbls. 81,618	1864 bbls. 135,316
Exported same time—	1865	1864
Receipts at New York	galls. 1,750,510	3,711,005
Other Ports	584,722	1,771,838
Total	galls. 2,243,581	5,083,498
Same time, 1865	galls. 7,124,216	

—Shipping List.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Fish and Lard Oils are inactive, and prices of the latter tending downward. Many quote winter at 82@2 00. Linseed is lower and selling at 1 42. Petroleum the stock is very light, and the demand quite limited at further decline, the large receipts in prospect depressing prices very materially, which are nearly nominal at 36@37 for crude, 70@72 for refined, in bond, and 85@88 for free oil, with small sales of the latter. The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the past week: 1,870 bbls crude and 3,100 bbls refined.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: There is no improvement to report in trade. The manufacturers are making up only orders, and buyers seem to purchase only for immediate wants. Both parties are timid, and all the West, are very small, and present prices are likely to prevail during the rest of the season, so far as Spring is concerned, but there will be but very little done in future, for rather unsatisfactory spring business, as far as the amount of sales and prices are concerned, but there will be but very little done in future, for the New Orleans and South-western trade is amid the wreck wood, and those engaged in that branch are quite busy. The Western and New England trade is, on the whole, pretty good, but, as a matter of course, was neglected. We did not learn of any transactions. Prices were altogether nominal.

CRUDE OIL.—The last sales we reported, was at 2c, and packages returned, and 20c, packages included. It may be proper to mention that some holders of Crude are not disposed to part with their stock at those prices. Which figures will rule the market during the week remains to be seen. Should the loss of oil by the flood reach as large a figure as we have heard named, holders will no doubt use that fact to their own advantage. In the meantime the market on Saturday was just in that condition, that correct prices could not be ascertained.

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BENZINE.—The market was quiet, with an occasional inquiry for a 50 or 100 barrel lot. Prices ranged from 8 25@8 50 per bbl.

NAPTHA.—The stock on hand is not large. A few small parcels of free was disposed of at 44@45c per gallon.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is little or nothing doing in this staple buyers are holding off, and prices of Pig Metal are nominally $40@45 for Forge, and $48@52 for Foundry, and the sales are limited to small lots, within this range. Scotch Pig is quiet and Manufactured Iron very dull and nominal at previous quoted rates.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER BAYARD—James Collins & Co, 10 sundries; Patton & Logan, 24 bales hay; W P Logan, 250 oil barrels; J Rhodes & Co, 20 empty barrels; Frazer & Armstrong, 50 hoop poles; A Ackley, 122 oil barrels; owner, 208 do; J Doan, 295 do; Beck & Co, lot of sundries; J McKay, 141 sacks corn; Jos Fleming, 6 bbls wine; P M F Co, 38 bdls paper.

St. Louis.

PER WAUANITA—Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 95 bales hemp, E Hyde, 34 bales and bags cotton; H H Collins, 48 bbls clover; Graham & Thomas, 25 boxes soap; J Irwin, 1 box; Maul & Kaufman, 19 boxes; W Sumner & Co, 50 machines; D Harmony & Co, 41 bbls flour, 4 pkgs; E Wormser & Co, 5 casks bottles; Goldfrey & Clark, 9 bales rags; Bucks & Co, 51 empty barrels; D Wallace, 50 bbls lard; Miller & Richeson, 20 boxes candles; Fahnestock, 8 bbls oil; Clarke & Co, 1512 bbls flour, 31 pkgs tobacco, 41 tes hams, 10 bbls liquor; Spear, 1 plow.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

For Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Little, B & P, 201 half bbls white fish, 20 do do trout, 20 do do pickles, 20 do do herrings, 6 boxes household goods, 3 tubs do, 13 pkgs merchandise; Shoemaker & Lang, 50 bbls flour; 54 bbls tails; Potter, A & S, 25 bxs cheese; G Ludwig, 5 bbls tobacco; Atwell, Lee & Co, 10 do do; Colver, 15 pkgs dry; A Thornberry, 57 bbls apples, 13 pkgs butter; W Mullins, 1 car scrap iron; Baisley & V, 145 sks oats, 18 do barley; J Morgan, 30 bbls green apples; J Criss, 16 bbls green apples; M B Sheridan, 14 sks flax seed, 3 bags do; Pittsburgh Paper Company, 21 bales paper, 2 bbls green apples.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—D Gilmore, 1 pkg sks wheat; J S Lloyd, 51 sks wheat; T C Jenkins, 26 bbls apples; Patterson & A, 6 bgs clover seed; H Ernst, 3 bbls apples; H Dalzell, 2 sks feathers; J J Houston, 47 pk bacon; M E roy & Co, 25 doz brooms; J Rhodes, 200 bgs barley, Rea & K, 1 bxds produce; J Cobbett, 25 bags; J Sterrett & Co, 11 boxes tobacco; Lambert & Co., 6 do; J Ross, 25 do; 10 do candles; R E Sellers, 20 boxes soap.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Shoulders,
Sides,
Lard Lard and Grease,
Dried Beef, For sale by

TOWNSEND & LONG,
Packers, No. 142 Fourth street.

fe1-tf

PRODUCE—

50 bbls Green Apples;
5 " Flaxseed;
5 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. SILWORTH & CO.
Nos. 136 and 138 Second street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, March 19.

During the last three days there has been great excitement in commercial circles. The panic in gold was caused by the favorable military news; and by news of the receptions in Europe of the announcement of the capture of Charleston and Columbia. The sale of 5 20s in England and Germany has been very great and turned exchange in favor of America. The steamship Africa brought $18,000 specie, and the steamers following her were expected to bring large amounts. Many parties who have been speculating for a rise in gold are ruined, and with them are several dealers in produce shrinkage in prices of all kinds of produce and merchandise has been very great. Several dry goods houses have reduced their prices twenty per cent., and others offers to put their figures on a gold basis, and demand payment in coin or its equivalent. Especially in the cotton fabrics the decline has been heavy. The whole market is in an unsettled condition. No one wants to sell at reduced prices and buyers are holding off for a still greater fall.

There was less distrust of Railway stocks than of anything else offered on Wall street, and prices remained firmer than in Gold and other securities. Some parties predict many failures among commercial men, in consequence of the rapid decline in values. Petroleum stocks have been quite firm during the last two days. Reports of heavy rises at Oil City caused a disposition to hold stocks of oil for higher prices. Crude petroleum was run up to 38c, but afterwards fell off to 33½c. Holders are quite firm.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Wauanita	Shannon	

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Golden Era	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Argonant No. 2	Reed	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about twenty-nine feet of water in the channel, and falling fast. The highest point the water reached, as near as could be ascertained, was about thirty-two feet. The destruction of property has been immense, particularly in the Allegheny.

CAPT. S. Shuman's new and pretty steamer Lorena is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Captain Gordon. She leaves at eleven a. m.

THE fine side wheel packet W. H. Osborn, Captain Byers, is announced for St. Louis and Missouri river.

THE first-class packet Silver Cloud No. 2, Capt. Conway, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi.

The favorite packet Empire City, Capt. Hazlep is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Capt. Hazlep, Clerk, now being in charge of the office will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fleet passenger steamer Bayard, Captain George D. Moore, came in with a large list of Passengers. She will return to Parkersburg and the Virginia oil regions on Monday. All persons who have traveled in this boat speak in flattering terms of her speed and appointments. Captain Moore, who presides in the office, has no superior in his line.

THE punctual passenger steamer Glide No. 3 Capt. Anderson, is announced for the "Queen City." This boat belongs to the regular packet line and does the business. Captain Anderson being a general favorite with passengers and shippers. The first clerk is Mr. George S. Hall, one of the best officers that comes to this port.

Cincinnati—Saturday's *Commercial* says: The river has been stationary during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is ten feet on the rocks over the falls. The lower locks, Guthrie and Louisville, have been over their banks but falling. There is fourteen feet in the Mississippi, from St. Louis to Cairo. The Ohio is falling rapidly from Pittsburgh, with a fine and a moderate trip of people. There is very little freight offering for Pittsburgh at present. The Gladiola was up from Pittsburgh last night, in order to start for Nashville. She has 375 tons, 100 being Government freight from Louisville. The Bayard left Pittsburgh, she discharges 350 tons at Parkersburg.

Fifty-six steamers have been purchased and converted into gunboats at the Cincinnati Navy Yard, by Capt. John Rowan, Government contractor, under the personal supervision of Charles P. Kendall, Naval contractor, and Benjamin Engineer. The Tempest is being fitted up as a flag ship for Admiral Lee during low water. She will be ready in about twenty days. There are only two steamers in the Navy Yard.

The J. E. Gilmore will leave the Marine Railway Hooks for Cairo, in complete repair and ready for business.

Commodore A. C. Harton, of the "Harton Line," arrived here from the new steamer JULIA, Wm. Coulson, commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The new and fine side wheel steamer JULIA, Wm. Coulson, commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer
MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati.

ON THIS DAY, March 20th, at 1 p. m. The fine passenger steamer GILDER, W. R. ANDERSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, March 20, at 10 a. m. The new passenger steamer ARGONAUT No. 2, Geo. W. REED, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

ON THIS DAY, March 20, at 4 p. m. The elegant passenger steamer EMPIRE CITY, Jacob HAZLEP, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Cairo and St. Louis Packet.

For Evansville Cairo and St. Louis.

ON THURSDAY, March 23, at 4 p. m., The new passenger steamer LORENA, S. SHUMAN, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis and Missouri River Packet.

For St. Louis and Missouri River.

ON THURSDAY, March 23d, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer W. H. OSBORN, Thomas REESS, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Upper Mississippi River Packets.

For St. Louis, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.

On WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 4 o'clock, p. m. The fine passenger steamer SILVER CLOUD No. 2, J. B. CONWAY, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PAINTERS,

MORROW & REED,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 21 Third street,
jan1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

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PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.

N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.

W. A. LYONS,
mar5 No. 7 Fifth street.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Conducted by the Spanish Government, drawn every two weeks, prizes payable in gold. Information furnished. Highest sales paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. fe28-y6

OIL STOCKS FOR SALE.—One original share in the Shaw Lamb Oil Company for sale. Inquire of
W. C. HORLAND,
mh13-2w No. 58 Fourth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—

30 Pigs Soft Lead.

BAILIFF & BROWN,
55 Federal street, Allegheny.

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
apr6 No. 114 Fourth stre

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
JAMES BROWN, 126 Wood s reet
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Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
nov1tf Corner Wood and Third Streets.

RIVER PACKETS.

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. REA, Commander. HENRY A. DORRMAN, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

W. C. HOWARD, Commander, LEWIS L. HINE, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and Intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

JOS. MAYHOOD, Commander, STANLY RYLAND, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th, the very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Commander, MOSES HILLARD, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th, Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAST CH